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SUBSIDIA PRIMARIA I.

STEPS TO LATIN:

FIRST COURSE:

BEING

A FIRST COMPANION BOOK

TO

‘THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER.’

BY

THE EDITOR OF THE ‘PRIMER.’



LONDON:

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NEW-STREET SQUARE

PREFACE.

THE TWO VOLUMES called *Subsidia Primaria* are mainly designed to be Companion Books to the 'Public School Latin Primer.'

But the First Course, contained in the present Volume, is so arranged that it can be used as an Elementary Grammar by those whose method is to teach Latin by examples, with the help of the *vox viva*, and without rote lessons.

Others may find it convenient to begin the use of the Primer after elementary practice in the first twenty or thirty sections of this Volume; and to carry on both books in the weekly work of a class, not *pari passu*, but so as to keep the lessons of the First Course, until it has been learnt once, always in advance of the rote lessons from the Primer. The First Course may then be repeated with constant reference to the Primer, especially to its Syntax rules, which, as well as its earlier sections,

should be then included in the weekly scheme of lessons. Guidance for the use of this Course in connection with the Primer will be found in the table at page 131.

There are many, however, who think that, for children learning a dead language, no foundation is so sure and strong as a short Grammatical Synthesis, memorially learnt. To meet their views, a new Edition of the 'Child's Latin Primer,' adapted to the principles of the 'Public School Latin Primer,' is now published, for which the present Volume will supply a sufficient Exercise Book.

In the subsequent Volume, the Second Course, consisting of questions on the Primer, is meant to be used in connection with the Third and Fourth Courses, which form, as will be seen, a gradual Delectus of Exercises for practice in Latin Grammar, exemplifying the principles and rules of the Primer. A Vocabulary is added, and a certain number of Notes, but not so many as to dispense with that help which judicious teaching alone can supply.

For various reasons, and after consulting various authorities, the Editor deems it best to publish *Subsidia Primaria* on his own single responsibility. It must, however, be understood that the teaching of both volumes is in strict agreement with that of the Primer.

LONDON:

December, 1867.

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STEPS TO LATIN.

FIRST COURSE.

Preface.] The Cases are six.

1. Nominative (Nom. or N.)
2. Vocative (Voc. or V.), with the sign *O*.
3. Accusative (Acc.)
4. Genitive (Gen. or G.), with the sign *of*.
5. Dative (Dat. or D.) „ „ *to or for*.
6. Ablative (Abl.) „ „ *by, with, from*,

The Numbers are two.

1. Singular (S.) of one : as, *table*.
2. Plural (P. or Pl.) of more than one : as, *tables*.

NOTE.—Words Singular only, as *gloria*, are followed by S.
Words Plural only, as *tenebrae*, are followed by P.

The Genders are three.

1. Masculine (Masc. or m.)
2. Feminine (Fem. or f.)
3. Neuter (Neut. or n.)

NOTE.—A word which can be Masc. or Fem. is marked c. (common).

The Declensions are five.

1. A-Nouns (Gen. Pl. -Arum).
2. O-Nouns (Gen. Pl. -Orum).
3. { Consonant-Nouns (Gen. Pl. -um).
I-Nouns (Gen. Pl. -Ium).
4. U-Nouns (Gen. Pl. -Uum).
5. E-Nouns (Gen. Pl. -Erum).

NOTE.—The Capital Letter (A, O, etc.) is 'the Character of the Declension.'

Quantities.

Long Quantity (ˉ), Short (˘), Doubtful (◌̄).

Substantives.

§ 1.]

FIRST DECLENSION, (f.)

(but names of males, m.).

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	mens- a , <i>a table</i>	mens- ae , <i>tables</i>
Voc.	mens- a , <i>O table</i>	mens- ae , <i>O tables</i>
Acc.	mens- am , <i>a table</i>	mens- as , <i>tables</i>
Gen.	mens- ae , <i>of a table</i>	mens- Arum , <i>of tables</i>
Dat.	mens- ae , <i>to or for a table</i>	mens- is , <i>to or for tables</i>
Abl.	mens- ā , <i>by, with, or from a table</i>	mens- is , <i>by, with, or from tables.</i>
Nom.	mens- a , <i>the table</i>	mens- ae , <i>the tables</i>
Voc.	mens- a , <i>O table</i>	mens- ae , <i>O tables</i>
Acc.	mens- am , <i>the table</i>	mens- as , <i>the tables</i>
Gen.	mens- ae , <i>of the table</i>	mens- Arum , <i>of the tables</i>
Dat.	mens- ae , <i>to or for the table</i>	mens- is , <i>to or for the tables</i>
Abl.	mens- ā , <i>by, with, or from the table</i>	mens- is , <i>by, with, or from the tables</i>

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. glori- a , <i>glory</i> , f. S.	teněbr- ae , <i>darkness</i> , f. P.
Voc. glori- a , <i>O glory</i>	teněbr- ae , <i>O darkness</i>
Acc. glori- am , <i>glory</i>	teněbr- as , <i>darkness</i>
Gen. glori- ae , <i>of glory</i>	teněbr- Arum , <i>of darkness</i>
Dat. glori- ae , <i>to or for glory</i>	teněbr- is , <i>to or for darkness</i>
Abl. glori- ā , <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>glory</i>	teněbr- is , <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>darkness</i>

EXAMPLES.

f.	f.	m.
aul- a , <i>hall</i>	puell- a , <i>girl</i>	agricōl- a , <i>farmer</i>
figūr- a , <i>shape</i>	regīn- a , <i>queen</i>	aurīg- a , <i>charioteer</i>
gallin- a , <i>hen</i>	silv- a , <i>wood</i>	poēt- a , <i>poet</i>
Juli- a , <i>Julia</i> , S.	terr- a , <i>land</i>	Belg- a , <i>Belgian</i>
lingu- a , <i>tongue</i>	umbr- a , <i>shade</i>	Jub- a , <i>Juba</i> , S.
Mus- a , <i>Muse</i>	nug- ae , <i>trifles</i> , P.	

NOTE.—Any word may be declined with *a* (*an*), except, in general, those followed by S. or P. Any word may be declined with *the*, except PROPER NAMES, such as Julia, Juba.

§ 2.] SECOND DECLENSION.

(a) Masculine (a few Feminine).

(1) Singular.	Plural.
Nom. domīn- us , <i>a lord</i>	domīn- i , <i>lords</i>
Voc. domīn- e , <i>O lord</i>	domīn- i , <i>O lords</i>
Acc. domīn- um , <i>a lord</i>	domīn- os , <i>lords</i>
Gen. domīn- i , <i>of a lord</i>	domīn- Orum , <i>of lords</i>
Dat. domīn- o , <i>to or for a lord</i>	domīn- is , <i>to or for lords</i>
Abl. domīn- o , <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>a lord</i>	domīn- is , <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>lords</i>

EXAMPLES.

m.	m.	m.
agn- us , <i>lamb</i>	Romūl- us , <i>Romu-</i>	fili- us , <i>son</i> (Voc. S.
ann- us , <i>year</i>	<i>lus</i> , S.	<i>fili</i>), m.
lim- us , <i>mud</i> , S.	taur- us , <i>bull</i>	fag- us , <i>beech</i> , f.
	fast- i , <i>annals</i> , P.	pir- us , <i>pear-tree</i> , f.

(2)	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	puer, <i>a boy</i>	puēr-i, <i>boys, m.</i>
Voc.	puer, <i>O boy</i>	puēr-i, <i>O boys</i>
Acc.	puēr-um, <i>a boy</i>	puēr-os, <i>boys</i>
Gen.	puēr-i, <i>of a boy</i>	puēr-Orum, <i>of boys</i>
Dat.	puēr-o, <i>to or for a boy</i>	puēr-is, <i>to or for boys</i>
Abl.	puēr-o, <i>by, with, or from a boy</i>	puēr-is, <i>by, with, or from boys</i>

EXAMPLES.

gener, *son-in-law* | Liber, *Bacchus, S.* | vir (*vir-um, etc.*), *man*

(3)

Nom.	magister, <i>the master</i>	magistr-i, <i>the masters, m.</i>
Voc.	magister, <i>O master</i>	magistr-i, <i>O masters</i>
Acc.	magistr-um, <i>the master</i>	magistr-os, <i>the masters</i>
Gen.	magistr-i, <i>of the master</i>	magistr-Orum, <i>of the masters</i>
Dat.	magistr-o, <i>to or for the master</i>	magistr-is, <i>to or for the masters</i>
Abl.	magistr-o, <i>by, with, or from the master</i>	magistr-is, <i>by, with, or from the masters</i>

EXAMPLES.

ager, *field, agr-* | liber, *book, libr-* | Alexander, *Alexander, S., Alexandr-*

(b) Neuter.

Nom.	bell-um, <i>a war</i>	bell-a, <i>wars</i>
Voc.	bell-um, <i>O war</i>	bell-a, <i>O wars</i>
Acc.	bell-um, <i>a war</i>	bell-a, <i>wars</i>
Gen.	bell-i, <i>of a war</i>	bell-Orum, <i>of wars</i>
Dat.	bell-o, <i>to or for a war</i>	bell-is, <i>to or for wars</i>
Abl.	bell-o, <i>by, with, or from a war</i>	bell-is, <i>by, with, or from wars</i>

EXAMPLES.

argent-um, <i>silver, S.</i>	vin-um, <i>wine</i>	praemī-um, <i>reward</i>
ov-um, <i>egg</i>	arm-a, <i>arms, P.</i>	(Gen. praem-i or praemi-i)
regn-um, <i>kingdom</i>		

§ 3.]

THIRD DECLENSION.

A. CONSONANT-NOUNS.

(a) Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>judex, a judge</i>	<i>judic-es, judges, c.</i>
Voc. <i>judex, O judge</i>	<i>judic-es, O judges</i>
Acc. <i>judic-em, a judge</i>	<i>judic-es, judges</i>
Gen. <i>judic-is, of a judge</i>	<i>judic-um, of judges</i>
Dat. <i>judic-i, to or for a judge</i>	<i>judic-ibus, to or for judges</i>
Abl. <i>judic-e, by, with, or from a judge</i>	<i>judic-ibus, by, with, or from judges</i>

EXAMPLES.

aetas, age, f. actāt-
leo, lion, m. leōn-
virgo, virgin, f. virgīn-
pes, foot, m. pēd-

amor, love, m. amōr-
salus, safety, f. salūt-, S.
Hector, Hector, m. Hectōr-, S.
procēres, nobles, m. procēr-, P.

(b) Neuter.

Nom. <i>nomen, a name</i>	<i>nomīn-a, names</i>
Voc. <i>nomen, O name</i>	<i>nomīn-a, O names</i>
Acc. <i>nomen, a name</i>	<i>nomīn-a, names</i>
Gen. <i>nomīn-is, of a name</i>	<i>nomīN-um, of names</i>
Dat. <i>nomīn-i, to or for a name</i>	<i>nomīn-ibus, to or for names</i>
Abl. <i>nomīn-e, by, with, or from a name</i>	<i>nomīn-ibus, by, with, or from names</i>

EXAMPLES.

opus, work, opēr- | fulgur, lightning, fulgūr- | ver, spring, vēr-, S.

B. I-Nouns.

(a) Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ov- is , <i>a sheep</i>	ov- es , <i>sheep, f.</i>
Voc. ov- is , <i>O sheep</i>	ov- es , <i>O sheep</i>
Acc. ov- em , <i>a sheep</i>	ov- es , <i>sheep</i>
Gen. ov- is , <i>of a sheep</i>	ov- Ium , <i>of sheep</i>
Dat. ov- i , <i>to or for a sheep</i>	ov- ibus , <i>to or for sheep</i>
Abl. ov- e , <i>by, with, or from a sheep</i>	ov- ibus , <i>by, with, or from sheep</i>

EXAMPLES.

collis, <i>hill, m. coll-</i>		nubes, <i>cloud, f. nub-</i>
vallis, <i>vale, f. vall-</i>		

Nom. dens, <i>a tooth</i>	dent- es , <i>teeth, m.</i>
Voc. dens, <i>O tooth</i>	dent- es , <i>O teeth</i>
Acc. dent- em , <i>a tooth</i>	dent- es , <i>teeth</i>
Gen. dent- is , <i>of a tooth</i>	dent- Ium , <i>of teeth</i>
Dat. dent- i , <i>to or for a tooth</i>	dent- ibus , <i>to or for teeth</i>
Abl. dent- e , <i>by, with, or from a tooth</i>	dent- ibus , <i>by, with, or from teeth</i>

EXAMPLES.

urbs, <i>city, f. urb-</i>		parens, <i>parent, c. parent-</i>
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Nom. sit- is , <i>thirst, f. S.</i>	man- es , <i>ghosts, m. P.</i>
Voc. sit- is , <i>O thirst</i>	man- es , <i>O ghosts</i>
Acc. sit- im , <i>thirst</i>	man- es , <i>ghosts</i>
Gen. sit- is , <i>of thirst</i>	man- Ium , <i>of ghosts</i>
Dat. sit- i , <i>to or for thirst</i>	man- ibus , <i>to or for ghosts</i>
Abl. sit- i , <i>by, with, or from thirst</i>	man- ibus , <i>by, with, or from ghosts</i>

EXAMPLES.

Tibēris, <i>Tiber, m. S. Tibēr-</i>		penātes, <i>household-gods, m. P.</i>
		penāt-

(b) Neuter.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. mare, <i>the sea</i>	•	mar-ia, <i>the seas</i>
Voc. mare, <i>O sea</i>		mar-ia, <i>O seas</i>
Acc. mare, <i>the sea</i>		mar-ia, <i>the seas</i>
Gen. mar-is, <i>of the sea</i>		mar-Ium, <i>of the seas</i>
Dat. mar-i, <i>to or for the sea</i>		mar-ibus, <i>to or for the seas</i>
Abl. mar-i, <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>the sea</i>		mar-ibus, <i>by, with, or from the</i> <i>seas</i>

EXAMPLES.

animal, <i>animal</i> , animāl- moenia, <i>town-walls</i> , moen-, P.		calcar, <i>spur</i> , calcār-
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§ 4.]

FOURTH DECLENSION.

(a) Masculine (a few Feminine).

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. grad-us, <i>a step</i>	grad-ūs, <i>steps, m.</i>
Voc. grad-us, <i>O step</i>	grad-ūs, <i>O steps</i>
Acc. grad-um, <i>a step</i>	grad-ūs, <i>steps</i>
Gen. grad-ūs, <i>of a step</i>	grad-Uum, <i>of steps</i>
Dat. grad-ui, <i>to or for a step</i>	grad-ibus (ubus), <i>to or for steps</i>
Abl. grad-u, <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>a step</i>	grad-ibus (ubus), <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from steps</i>

EXAMPLES.

curr-us, <i>chariot, m.</i>		tumult-us, <i>tumult, m.</i>		art-ūs, <i>limbs, m. P.</i>
fruct-us, <i>fruit, m.</i>		man-us, <i>hand, f.</i>		

(b) Neuter.

Nom. gen-u, <i>a knee</i>	gen-ua, <i>knees, n.</i>
Voc. gen-u, <i>O knee</i>	gen-ua, <i>O knees</i>
Acc. gen-u, <i>a knee</i>	gen-ua, <i>knees</i>
Gen. gen-ūs, <i>of a knee</i>	gen-Uum, <i>of knees</i>
Dat. gen-u, <i>to or for a knee</i>	gen-ibus (ubus), <i>to or for knees</i>
Abl. gen-u, <i>by, with, or from a</i> <i>knee</i>	gen-ibus (ubus), <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from knees</i>

EXAMPLES.

corn-u, <i>horn</i>		gel-u, <i>frost, S.</i>		tonitr-u, <i>thunder</i>
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§ 5.]

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Feminine.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	di- es , <i>a day</i> , c.	di- es , <i>days</i> , m.
Voc.	di- es , <i>O day</i>	di- es , <i>O days</i>
Acc.	di- em , <i>a day</i>	di- es , <i>days</i>
Gen.	di- ei , <i>of a day</i>	di- erum , <i>of days</i>
Dat.	di- ei , <i>to or for a day</i>	di- ebus , <i>to or for days</i>
Abl.	di- ē , <i>by, with, or from a day</i>	di- ebus , <i>by, with, or from days</i>

EXAMPLES.

duriti-**es**, *hardness*, S. | faci-**es**, *face* | r-**es**, *thing*

Adjectives.

§ 6.]

FIRST CLASS, like Decl. II. I.

(a) bonus, *good*. (b) tener, *tender*. (c) niger, *black*.

(a)

	Singular.				Plural.		
	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
Nom.	bon- us	bon- a	bon- um		bon- i	bon- ae	bon- a
Voc.	bon- e	bon- a	bon- um		bon- i	bon- ae	bon- a
Acc.	bon- um	bon- am	bon- um		bon- os	bon- as	bon- a
Gen.	bon- i	bon- ae	bon- i		bon- orum	bon- arum	bon- orum
Dat.	bon- o	bon- ae	bon- o		bon- is	bon- is	bon- is
Abl.	bon- o	bon- ā	bon- o		bon- is	bon- is	bon- is

EXAMPLES.

dur- us , <i>hard</i>	mal- us , <i>bad</i>	mult- us , <i>many</i>
jucund- us , <i>pleasant</i>	magn- us , <i>great, large</i>	me- us , <i>my, mine</i>
	parv- us , <i>little, small</i>	tu- us , <i>thy, thine</i>

NOTE.—Meus, Voc. Masc. mi.

Singular.							
(b)				(c)			
Nom.	tener, tenĕr- a , tenĕr- um			niger, nigr- a , nigr- um			
Voc.	tener, tenĕr- a , tenĕr- um			niger, nigr- a , nigr- um			
	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
Acc.	tenĕr- um	am	um	nigr- um	am	um	
Gen.	tenĕr- i	ae	i	nigr- i	ae	i	
Dat.	tenĕr- o	ae	o	nigr- o	ae	o	
Abl.	tenĕr- o	ā	o	nigr- o	ā	o	
Plural.							
Nom.	tenĕr- i	ae	a	nigr- i	ae	a	
Voc.	tenĕr- i	ae	a	nigr- i	ae	a	
Acc.	tenĕr- os	as	a	nigr- os	as	a	
Gen.	tenĕr- orum	arum	orum	nigr- orum	arum	orum	
Dat.	tenĕr- is	is	is	nigr- is	is	is	
Abl.	tenĕr- is	is	is	nigr- is	is	is	

EXAMPLES.

*like tener :**asper, rough**liber, free**miser, wretched**like niger :**pulcher, beautiful**noster, our, ours**vester, your, yours*§ 7.] SECOND CLASS, *like Decl. III.*(a) *melior, better ;* (c) *felix, happy ;* (e) *celer, swift*(b) *tristis, sad ;* (d) *ingens, vast ;* (f) *acer, keen.*

Singular.		Plural.	
m.f.	n.	m.f.	n.
Nom. melior	melius	meliōr- es	meliōr- a
Voc. melior	melius	meliōr- es	meliōr- a
Acc. meliōr- em	melius	meliōr- es	meliōr- a
Gen. meliōr- is		meliōr- um	
Dat. meliōr- i		meliōr- ibus	
Abl. meliōr- e or i		meliōr- ibus	

Singular.		Plural.	
m.f.	n.	m.f.	n.
Nom. trist- is	trist- e	trist- es	trist- ia
Voc. trist- is	trist- e	trist- es	trist- ia
Acc. trist- em	trist- e	trist- es	trist- ia
Gen. trist- is		trist- ium	
Dat. trist- i		trist- ibus	
Abl. trist- i		trist- ibus	
Nom. felix		felic- es	felic- ia
Voc. felix		felic- es	felic- ia
Acc. felic- em	felix	felic- es	felic- ia
Gen. felic- is		felic- ium	
Dat. felic- i		felic- ibus	
Abl. felic- i		felic- ibus	
Nom. ingens		ingent- es	ingent- ia
Voc. ingens		ingent- es	ingent- ia
Acc. ingent- em	ingens	ingent- es	ingent- ia
Gen. ingent- is		ingent- ium	
Dat. ingent- i		ingent- ibus	
Abl. ingent- i or e		ingent- ibus	

Singular.

N.V. celer, celē-**is**, celē-**e** acer, acr-**is**, acr-**e**

The other Cases as tristis.

§ 8.]

EXAMPLES.

like melior :

all Comparative Adjectives

like felix :

audax, *bold*, audāc-

like acer :

celēber, *famous*, celebr-

like tristis :

brev-**is**, *short*

facil-**is**, *easy*

simil-**is**, *like*

like ingens :

amans, *loving*, amant-

§ 9.] Comparison of Adjectives.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. dur- us	dur- ior , <i>harder</i>	dur- issimus , <i>hardest</i>
2. trist- is	trist- ior , <i>sadder</i>	trist- issimus , <i>saddest</i>
3. felix	felic- ior , <i>happier</i>	felic- issimus , <i>happiest</i>
4. ingens	ingent- ior , <i>vaster</i>	ingent- issimus , <i>vastest</i>
But 5. tener	tener- ior , <i>more tender</i>	tener- rimus , <i>most tender</i>
6. niger	nigr- ior , <i>blacker</i>	niger- rimus , <i>blackest</i>
7. acer	acr- ior , <i>keener</i>	acer- rimus , <i>keenest</i>
8. facil- is	facil- ior , <i>easier</i>	facil- limus , <i>easiest</i>

NOTE.—The Superlative is often rendered by *very*: as, optimus, *best*, or *very good*.

Compare the Adjectives in § 7, § 8.

§ 10.] Irregular Comparison.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bonus	melior, <i>better</i>	optimus, <i>best</i>
malus	pejor, <i>worse</i>	pessimus, <i>worst</i>
magnus	major, <i>greater</i>	maximus, <i>greatest</i>
parvus	minor, <i>less</i>	minimus, <i>least</i>
multus	{ plus, plur- N. S. plures, plura, P. }	<i>more plurimus, most, very much</i>
posterus	posterior, <i>hinder</i>	postrēmus, <i>hindmost, last</i>
(prae)	prior, <i>former</i>	primus, <i>first</i>
(ultra)	ulterior, <i>farther</i>	ultimus, <i>farthest, last</i>
(prope)	propior, <i>nearer</i>	proximus, <i>nearest, next</i>
(extra)	exterior, <i>outer</i>	extrēmus, <i>outermost, last</i>
(intra)	interior, <i>inner</i>	intimus, <i>inmost</i>
(supra)	superior, <i>higher</i>	suprēmus, summus, <i>highest, last</i>
(infra)	inferior, <i>lower</i>	infimus, inus, <i>lowest</i>
(de)	deterior, <i>worse</i>	detrēmus, <i>worst</i> .

§ 11.] Irregular Adjectives.

Nullus, *no, none.*

Singular.			Plural.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom. null- us	null- a	null- um	null- i ,	null- ae ,	null- a .
Acc. null- um	null- am	null- um	null- os ,	null- as ,	null- a .
Gen.	null- ius		null- orum ,	- arum ,	- orum .
Dat.	null- i		null- is .		
Abl. null- o	null- ā	null- o	null- is .		
So, unus, <i>one.</i>			solus, <i>alone.</i>		
ullus, <i>any.</i>			totus, <i>whole.</i>		

Uter, *which of two.*

m.	f.	n.
Nom. uter	utr- a	utr- um
Acc. utr- um	utr- am	utr- um
Gen.	utr- ius	
Dat.	utr- i	
Abl. utr- o	utr- ā	utr- o

Plural as niger.

So, neuter, *neither.* utervis
 uterque, *each.* uterlibet } *which you will.*

Alius, *another.*

m.	f.	n.
Nom. alī- us	alī- a	alī- ud
Acc. alī- um	alī- am	alī- ud
Gen.	al- ius	
Dat.	alī- i	
Abl. alī- o	alī- ā	alī- o

Plural as bonus.

Alter, *one of two.*

m.	f.	n.
Nom. alter	altēr- a	altēr- um
Acc. altēr- um	altēr- am	altēr- um
Gen.	alter- ius	
Dat.	altēr- i	
Abl. altēr- o	altēr- ā	altēr- o

Plural as tener.

Duo, <i>two</i> .				Tres, <i>three</i> .	
Plural.				Plural.	
	m.	f.	n.	m. f.	n.
Nom.	duo	duae	duo	tres	tria
Acc.	duos <i>or</i> duo	duas	duo	tres	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D. Abl.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

Decline as duo : ambo, *both*.

§ 12.] Numerals.

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinals.	Ordinals.
1.	I.	unus.	primus, <i>first</i> .
2.	II.	duo.	secundus, <i>second</i> .
3.	III.	tres.	tertius, <i>third</i> , etc.
4.	IV.	quattuor.	quartus.
5.	V.	quinque.	quintus.
6.	VI.	sex.	sextus.
7.	VII.	septem.	septimus.
8.	VIII.	octo.	octāvus.
9.	IX.	novem.	nonus.
10.	X.	decem.	decimus.
11.	XI.	undĕcim.	undĕcimus.
12.	XII.	duodĕcim.	duodĕcimus.
20.	XX.	viginti.	vicesimus.
100.	C.	centum	centesimus.
500.	D.	quingenti.	quingentesimus.
1000.	M.	mille.	millesimus.
2000.	MM.	bis mille	bis millesimus.

NOTE.—The Cardinal Numbers from quattuor to centum, also mille, are indeclinable Adjectives. The Neuter Plural millia, *thousands*, is a Substantive, and declined like Marīa. Ordinals are like bonus.

§ 13.] Pronouns.

NOTE.—Ego, tu, se, are Substantive Pronouns: the rest are Adjective Pronouns, but often used as Substantive.

(1) PERSONAL.

1. FIRST PERSON.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	ego, <i>I</i>	nos, <i>we</i>
Acc.	me, <i>me</i>	nos, <i>us</i>
Gen.	mei, <i>of me</i>	nostri, or nostrum, <i>of us</i>
Dat.	mihi, <i>to or for me</i>	nobis, <i>to or for us</i>
Abl.	me, (<i>by</i>) <i>me</i>	nobis, (<i>by</i>) <i>us</i> .

2. SECOND PERSON.

N. V.	tu, <i>thou</i>	vos, <i>ye</i>
Acc.	te, <i>thee</i>	vos, <i>you</i>
Gen.	tui, <i>of thee</i>	vestri, or vestrum, <i>of you</i>
Dat.	tibi, <i>to or for thee</i>	vobis, <i>to or for you</i>
Abl.	te, (<i>by</i>) <i>thee</i>	vobis, (<i>by</i>) <i>you</i>

NOTE.—Possessive Adjectives, meus, tuus, noster, vester, § 7.

(2) REFLEXIVE.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	(none).
Acc.	se (sese), <i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i> .
Gen.	sui.
Dat.	sibi.
Abl.	se (sese).

NOTE.—Possessive Adjective su-us, a, um, *his, her, its, their own*

(3) *DEMONSTRATIVE.**Is, that, or he, she, it.*

	Singular.				Plural.		
Nom.	is	ea	id	ii	eae	ea	
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea	
Gen.	ejus	ejus	ejus	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	
Dat.	ei	ei	ei		iis or eis		
Abl.	eo	eā	eo		iis or eis		

Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.

Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
Gen.	hujus	hujus	hujus	horum	harum	horum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
Abl.	hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

Ille, that (yonder) or he, she, it.

Nom.	ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
Gen.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illi	illi	illi	illis	illis	illis
Abl.	illo	illā	illo	illis	illis	illis

In the same way decline *Iste, that (near you).*(4) *DEFINITIVE.**Idem, same; ipse, self.*

Nom.	īdem	eādem	īdem	īidem	eaedem	eādem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	īdem	eosdem	easdem	eādem
Gen.	ejusdem	ejusdem	ejusdem	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem		iisdem or eisdem	
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem		iisdem or eisdem	

Ipse is like *ille*, but has Neut. Sing. *ipsum*.

(5) *RELATIVE.*

(Qui, who or which.)

	Singular.				Plural.		
Nom.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae	
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae	
Gen.	cujus	cujus	cujus	quorum	quarum	quorum	
Dat.	cui	cui	cui		quibus or quīs		
Abl.	quo	quā	quo		quibus or quīs.		

(6) *INTERROGATIVE.*

	Singular.			
Nom.	quis	quid	} * who? or what?	
	qui	quae		
Acc.	quem	quam		
	quem	quam		
	etc.	etc.	etc.	

In the other forms as Relative.

(7) *INDEFINITE.*

	Singular.			
	quis	qua	quid	} * any one.
	qui	quae	quod	
	quem	quam	quid	
	quem	quam	quod	
	etc.	etc.	etc.	

In the other forms as Relative.

Indefinite Pl. Nom. Qui, quae, qua or quae.

(8) *COMPOUNDS.*Quisnam, quidnam; quinam, quaenam, quodnam, *who? what?*Alīquis, alīqua, alīquid; Alīqui, alīqua, alīquod, *some one.*Quispiam, quaequam, quippiam (quodpiam), *anyone.*Quisquam, quicquam; Genitive, cujusquam, &c., *anyone at all.*Quidam, quaedam, quiddam (quoddam), *a certain one.*Quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *whosoever, whatsoever.*Quisquis, *whosoever*, quidquid, *whatsoever.*Quivis, quaevis, quidvis (quodvis), *any you will.*Quilibet, quaelibet, quidlibet (quodlibet), *any you please.*Quisque, quaeque, quicque; Quisque, quaeque, quodque, *each.*So Unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquicque (-quodque), *each one.*

* The forms Quis, quid, are Substantival; Qui, quod, Adjectival.

NOTE 1.—The undeclined part accompanies each Case, as Gen. *cujusnam*, *alicujus*, *cujuscumque*, etc. etc.

NOTE 2.—THE CORRELATIVES *QUALIS*, *QUANTUS*.

<i>Qualis, of what kind?</i>	<i>talis, such</i>	<i>qualis, as</i>		<i>qualiscumque, of what kind soever</i>
<i>Quantus, how great?</i>	<i>tantus, so great</i>	<i>quantus, as</i>	<i>aliquantus, of some size</i>	<i>quantuscumque, how great soever</i>

§ 14.] Substantives with Adjectives.

An Adjective agrees, as Attribute, with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case : as, *mensa magna*, *bonus puer*, *quae res*.

(1)

Singular.

Nom. *mens-a magn-a, a large table*

Voc. *mens-a magn-a, O large table*

Acc. *mens-am magn-am, a large table*

Gen. *mens-ae magn-ae, of a large table*

Dat. *mens-ae magn-ae, to or for a large table*

Abl. *mens-ā magn-ā, by, with, or from a large table*

Plural.

Nom. *mens-ae magn-ae, large tables*

Voc. *mens-ae magn-ae, O large tables*

Acc. *mens-as magn-as, large tables*

Gen. *mens-arum magn-arum, of large tables*

Dat. *mens-is magn-is, to or for large tables*

Abl. *mens-is magn-is, by, with, or from large tables*

(2)

Singular.

Nom. *haec mens-a, this table*

Acc. *hanc mens-am, this table*

Gen. *hujus mens-ae, of this table*

Dat. *huic mens-ae, to or for this table*

Abl. *hac mens-ā, by, with, or from this table*

I.

B

Plural.

Nom.	hae mens- ae , <i>these tables</i>
Acc.	has mens- as , <i>these tables</i>
Gen.	harum mens- arum , <i>of these tables</i>
Dat.	his mens- is , <i>to or for these tables</i>
Abl.	his mens- is , <i>by, with, or from these tables</i>

(3)

Singular.

Nom.	is domĭn- us , <i>that lord</i>
Acc.	eum domĭn- um , <i>that lord</i>
Gen.	ejus domĭn- i , <i>of that lord</i>
Dat.	ei domĭn- o , <i>to or for that lord</i>
Abl.	eo domĭn- o , <i>by, with, or from that lord</i>

Plural.

Nom.	ii domĭn- i , <i>those lords</i>
Acc.	eos domĭn- os , <i>those lords</i>
Gen.	eorum domĭn- orum , <i>of those lords</i>
Dat.	eis domĭn- is , <i>to or for those lords</i>
Abl.	eis domĭn- is , <i>by, with, or from those lords</i>

(4)

Singular.

Nom.	bon- us puer, <i>a good boy</i>
Voc.	bon- e puer, <i>O good boy</i>
Acc.	bon- um puēr- um , <i>a good boy</i>
Gen.	bon- i puēr- i , <i>of a good boy</i>
Dat.	bon- o puēr- o , <i>to or for a good boy</i>
Abl.	bon- o puēr- o , <i>by, with, or from a good boy</i>

Plural.

Nom.	bon- i puēr- i , <i>good boys</i>
Voc.	bon- i puēr- i , <i>O good boys</i>
Acc.	bon- os puēr- os , <i>good boys</i>
Gen.	bon- orum puer- orum , <i>of good boys</i>
Dat.	bon- is puēr- is , <i>to or for good boys</i>
Abl.	bon- is puēr- is , <i>by, with, or from good boys</i>

(5) Singular.

Nom.	opus ingens, <i>a vast work</i>
Voc.	opus ingens, <i>O vast work</i>
Acc.	opus ingens, <i>a vast work</i>
Gen.	opĕr-is ingent-is, <i>of a vast work</i>
Dat.	opĕr-i ingent-i, <i>to or for a vast work</i>
Abl.	opĕr-e ingent-i, <i>by, with, or from a vast work</i>

Plural.

Nom.	opĕr-a ingent-ia, <i>vast works</i>
Voc.	opĕr-a ingent-ia, <i>vast works</i>
Acc.	opĕr-a ingent-ia, <i>vast works</i>
Gen.	opĕr-um ingent-ium, <i>of vast works</i>
Dat.	oper-ibus ingent-ibus, <i>to vast works</i>
Abl.	oper-ibus ingent-ibus, <i>by, with, or from vast works</i>

(6) Singular.

Nom.	quae r-es, <i>which thing</i>
Acc.	quam r-em, <i>which thing</i>
Gen.	cujus r-ei, <i>of which thing</i>
Dat.	cui r-ei, <i>to or for which thing</i>
Abl.	quā r-e, <i>by, with, or from which thing</i>

Plural.

Nom.	quae r-es, <i>which things</i>
Acc.	quas r-es, <i>which things</i>
Gen.	quarum r-erum, <i>of which things</i>
Dat.	quibus r-ebus, <i>to or for which things</i>
Abl.	quibus r-ebus, <i>by, with, or from which things</i>

NOTE.—In putting English into Latin, use for

that, those . . is	one unus	who, what, which qui
that, those . . ille	one, the one alter	who, what quis
that, those iste	the other . . alter	which uter
And for—	other, another alius	any quispiam
each quisque	some aliquis	any ullus
each uterque	some nonnullus	

§ 15.] Exercises in Declension.

A Substantive agrees in Case with a Noun to which it is Apposite: as, Hector auriga, vos pueri.

A.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1) aula parva	pulchra figūra	quae tenēbrae, P.
mea mensa	umbra nigra	qui agricōla
bona regīna	10) terra parva	poēta tantus
tua gloria, S.	vestra gallīna	hic aurīga
nugae malae, P.	nostra Julia, S.	is Belga
lingua jucunda	haec puella	20) magnus Juba, S.
libēra Musa	ea silva	

SECOND DECLENSION.

1) durus domīnus	hic limus, S.	tua fagus
malus annus	bonus Romūlus, S.	ea pirus
agnus parvus	taurus magnus	10) fasti multi, P.
meus filius		
(2) a. gener miser		b. magister noster
puer liber		pulcher ager
Liber tener, S.		liber niger
vir asper		Alexander vester, S.
(3) ovum durum	bellum aspērum	vinum jucundum
20) hoc argentum, S.	regnum bonum	vestra arma, P.
quod praemium		

THIRD DECLENSION.

CONSONANT-NOUNS.

(1) 1) virgo melior	pes acer	(2) opus celēbre
judex tristis	amor audax	10) hoc nomen
felix aetas	brevis salus, S.	simile fulgur
ingens leo	Hector amans, S.	ver prius, S.
		¶ procēres plures, P.

I-NOUNS.

(1) ovis tenerior	celer Tibēris, S.	(2) audax animal
dens facilis	20) ingens collis	acre calcar
celēris nubes	tristior vallis	mare majus
sitis miserior, S.	manes felices, P.	moenia brevia, P.
urbs major	melior parens	

FOURTH DECLENSION.

(1) 1) is gradus	fructus minimus	(2) acre gelu, S.
hic currus	manus aspēra	celēre tonītru
qui tumultus	mei artus, P.	quod genu
		10) hoc cornu

FIFTH DECLENSION.

1) primus dies	proxīma res	facies pulchra
haec durities, S.		

THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

1) terra felix	qualis res	dies similis
taurus audax	mare magnum	melior agricōla
quale calcar	vir noster	figūra talis
acer auriga	20) aetas misēra	qui gener
pulchra virgo	poēta celēber	ager durissimus
facilis iudex	opus ingentius	boni procēres, P.
fagus ingens	haec puella	quod argentum, S.
liber Belga	magister tuus	40) nigra nubes
ovum melius	ovis major	ista moenia, P.
10) Musa minor	illud nomen	pirus ultīma
mala sitis, S.	pes celer	talis leo
mea salus, S.	optimus Hector, S.	tenēbrae tales, P.
Romūlus asper, S.	tantus amor	regīna tenerrīma
aula tristior	30) ver asperrimum, S.	proximus annus
fructus is	umbra jucundior	currus facillimus
ea manus	quae durities, S.	quantum tonītru

hic acrior leo	ea manus celerrima	ego major puer
50) haec parva fagus	quae puella cel-	60) tu facilis domi-
is propior ager	bris	nus
hoc regnum ul-	ego parens bonus	ego auriga prior
terius	Julia virgo amans,	Alexander judex
id calcar maxi-	S,	liber
mum	tu poeta felix	Hector audax vir

(A.)

NOTE.—The English Articles, *a*, *an*, *the*, must be left out in the Latin translation.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1) that table	that shade	a bad shape
a great queen	thy glory, S.	the first farmer
a large hall	10) black darkness, P.	the great poet
the pleasant wood	a little girl	the last charioteer
good Julia, S.	thy tongue	the hard Belgian
very-many trifles, P.	this land	20) that Juba, S.
my Muse	a small hen	

SECOND DECLENSION.

(1) 1) a very-large bull	the next son
which lord	very-bold Romulus, S.
the blackest lamb	those annals, P.
the last year	a very-small beech
the worst mud, S.	10) the nearest pear-tree
(2) a. the rough boy	b. which master ?
a wretched man	the black field
free Bacchus, S.	a beautiful book
a tender son-in-law	our Alexander, S.
(3) the hardest war	very-rough silver, S.
20) a small kingdom	some reward
this egg	saddest arms, P.
your wine	

THIRD DECLENSION.

CONSONANT-NOUNS.

(1) 1) a happier virgin	which safety, S.
the keen lion	(2) a sad name
a famous judge	10) a better work
a like age	vast lightning
a swifter foot	a short spring, S.
this love	what nobles, P.
that Hector, S.	

I-NOUNS.

(1) this sheep	which city
a larger cloud	a happy parent
like thirst, S.	sad ghosts, P.
an easy hill	(2) a keener animal
the nearer vale	a bold spur
that tooth	a famous sea
20) the famous Tiber, S.	those town-walls, P.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

(1) 1) a swift chariot	a tender hand
the last step	the greatest tumult
the nearest fruit	the roughest limbs, P.
(2) that knee	this thunder
a sadder frost, S.	10) a bold horn

FIFTH DECLENSION.

1) the last day	such a face
the worst hardness, S.	the best thing

THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

1) the nearest hill	which fruit
a very-good sheep	those nobles, P.
worse darkness, P.	the shortest safety, S.
a bolder son	these arms, P.
a very-easy tooth	20) the next lightning
the first beech	a more-loving man
the famous poet	a harder farmer
a like war	the worst city
our vale	the bold Romulus, S.
10) a greater thing	an easier book
that virgin	a better horn
I a sad parent	glory a swift spur, S.
thou a famous master	Julia a happy virgin, S.
I the last judge	Hector a rough man, S.
thou a former lord	30) Alexander a great name, S.

§ 16.] Irregular Adjectives, Numerals, and Pronouns.

EXERCISES.

A.

1) unus Belga	mare solum	utrāque virgo
una fagus	totus ager	utrumque mare
unum opus	tota silva	neuter parens
nullus amor	totum animal	neutra puella
nulla Musa	alter gener	neutrum nomen
nullum tonitru	altēra res	duo aurigae
alius annus	altērum genu	duae piri
alia terra	uter pes?	30) duo praemia
aliud ovum	20) utra manus?	ambo viri
10) regīna sola	utrum calcar?	ambae facies
puer solus	uterque leo	ambo opēra

tres puëri	quidam collis	istud regnum
tres linguae	quinam liber ?	qui fructus ?
tria nomina	aliqua ovis	60) quae sitis ?
quattuor agri	centum urbes	quod animal ?
eadem aetas	50) mille aurigae	quis Belga ?
idem vir	quisque annus	quae umbra
40) idem vinum	quaedam Julia	quod bellum ?
quinque poëtae	ille Tibëris	quae moenia ?
bellum ipsum	illa vallis	puer quispiam
dens ipse	illud calcar	quilibet leo
terra ipsa	iste magister	quaevis res
sex procëres	ista urbs	unumquodque no-
		men

(A.)

1) one boy	each foot	that Alexander
no sheep	which hand (you will)	which horn ?
that work	glory itself	Hector himself
neither cloud	three wines	other nobles
which book	other silver	the same virgin
the reward alone	those annals	some city
the whole land	four judges	no town-walls
another hand	six masters	50) the other lamb
the one spur	30) what hardness ?	which boy
10) the other charioteer	the only knee	neither egg
that Bacchus	a hundred men	what farmer ?
the whole town-walls	five cities	arms of-what-kind ?
love alone	a thousand hills	another spring
those trifles	both the Belgians	three beeches
that sea	no name	what foot ?
both poets	another tooth	that thunder
thirst alone	one pear-tree	both animals
how-great darkness	two sons-in-law	60) neither chariot
what valley ?	40) the spur alone	that egg
20) two farmers	such a girl	two books
the same arms	the one shape	what son-in-law ?

the judge alone	so-great frost	70) each poet
one tongue	the same step	such nobles
any charioteer	a certain farmer	each-several vale

B. "

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) eādem pirus brevior
 hic totus collis
 iste limus malus
 cae tenēbrae solae
 una pulchrior virgo
 utrum bellum asperius
 illud opus facillimum
 quis liber agricōla ?
 quae tria vina ?</p> <p>10) qui jucundus poēta ?
 ista salus optīma
 alter vir audacior
 ambo boni amōres
 duae mensae maxīmae
 quod vinum melius ?
 duo pulcherrīmi tauri
 aliquod genu celēre
 hoc ipsum ver</p> | <p>alter major tumultus</p> <p>20) ea tota urbs
 mea manus sola
 ingentes isti artus
 illa sola faciēs
 aliud durum calcar
 tres minīmi agni
 altēra vallis jucundior
 ambae virgīnes nostrae
 magnus ipse Alexander
 ego unus auriga</p> <p>30) tu gener solus
 nos tres pueri
 vos duae urbes
 tu domīnus alter
 ego nomen aliud
 vos manes soli
 nos regna tota</p> |
|---|--|

(B.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1) that very-pleasant land
 this whole war
 one most-wretched man
 that field alone
 a hundred little sheep
 that bolder love
 another easier work
 the other happier queen
 the one swift foot</p> <p>10) the same sad ghosts
 what better wine ?</p> | <p>what worse city
 those three nobles
 two beautiful fields
 the loving girls themselves
 that smallest chariot
 no greater work
 our charioteer alone
 what sad darkness ?</p> <p>20) many very-rough wars
 the other name itself
 that larger animal</p> |
|---|---|

these town-walls alone
 what smaller wood?
 I Juba alone
 thou one judge
 both we charioteers

ye two boys
 I the one girl
 30) thou the better poet
 we six sons
 ye three Muses

§ 17.] A Substantive takes a Genitive Case of another Substantive.

EXERCISES.

A.

1) aurīga Romūli	Juliae figūra	fasti regnorum
pirus silvae	tenēbrae moenium	tumultus agricolarum
regni glōria	10) poetarum opēra	calcaria domīni
nomen Alexandri	limus urbium	Hectōris arma
fructūs agrorum	salus artuum	res Belgarum
durities argenti	puellarum manes	20) iudicum mensae
agni sitis	Musarum libri	regīnae filius

(A.)

1) the tumults of-wars	the limbs of-the-pear-trees
Julia's step	10) the tongues of-the-masters
a virgin's love	the queen's glory
the shape of-the-table	Juba's thirst
the lambs of-the-field	the works of-years
the safety of-the-sheep	the shades of-the-forest
the wines of-Bacchus	the names of-the-nobles
Alexander's kingdoms	the things of-Hector

B.

1) leōnis ipsius dens	quaedam sitis belli
eiusdem regīnae currus	vester amor nugarum
cujusnam poētae opus?	alicujus virgīnis liber
vina terrae cuspīam	eorundem marium fulgūra

- gelu hujus anni
 10) limus istius silvae
 ipsorum agricolarum arma
 multorum curruum magistri
 utriusvis anni ver
 pirorum quarundam fructus
 res aetātis cujuslibet
 cujusdam regni nomen
 domīni cujusque lingua
 unius tauri figūra
 gloria totius regni
 20) iudicis alius lingua
 gradus alterius domīni

- amborum generorum pedes
 solius Hectōris calcaria
 utrius pueri facies?
 neutrius puellae mensa
 linguae aliquarum virginum
 tria millia ovorum
 duo millia pirorum
 domīnus centum millium
 30) cujus diēi fulgūra
 quorum diērum gloria?
 quarum nubium tonitrua?
 nullorum poetarum nugae
 manium solorum figūrae.

(B.)

- 1) the same spurs of-feet
 the pear-tree's fruit itself
 the books of-the-same Muses
 the work of-certain men
 the darkness of-the-same annals
 any charioteer's chariot
 the hardness of-the-best teeth
 a year of-worse clouds
 the wars alone of-the-Belgians
 10) the lambs of-one spring
 the darkness of-other days
 the knees of-the-other charioteer
 the mud of-neither wood
 the teeth of-girls themselves
 the town-walls of-those lords
 the clouds of-this year
 the annals of-that war
 the glory of-that safety
 the hills of-each land
 20) each pear-tree of-the-wood

- the glory of-some Belgians
 the thirst of-the-same trifles
 the poet's most-free tongue
 the mud of-both fields
 five teeth of-the-lion himself
 the keen love of-war
 the hardness of-no beech
 a pleasant fruit of-glory
 the knees of-three Belgians
 30) the thunders of-some tongues
 the love of-what things?
 what thirst of-silver?
 the annals of-*what* kingdom?
 thousands of-loving parents
 woods of-a-thousand beeches
 the tables of-both halls
 the same thirst of-wine
 that love of-eggs
 the works of-*those* ages
 40) the names of-some cities.

§ 18.] Particles.

A. The Adverb qualifies a Verb or Adjective.

(1) Adverbs of Place.

1.		2.		3.	
ubi ?	<i>where ?</i>	unde ?	<i>whence ?</i>	quo ?	<i>whither</i>
hic	<i>here</i>	hinc	<i>hence</i>	huc	<i>hither</i>
ibi	<i>there</i>	inde	<i>thence</i>	eo	<i>thither</i>
illic	<i>there</i>	illinc	<i>thence</i>	illuc	<i>thither</i>
procul	<i>far</i>				

(2) Adverbs of Time.

quando ?	<i>when ?</i>	semper	<i>always</i>
nunc	<i>now</i>	nunquam	<i>never</i>
tunc, tum	<i>then</i>		

(3) Adverbs of Negation.

non	<i>not</i>	haud	<i>not</i>
nec, neque	<i>neither, nor</i>		

(4) Adverbs of Number.

quoties	<i>how often</i>	quinquies	<i>five times</i>
toties	<i>so often</i>	decies	<i>ten times</i>
semel	<i>once</i>	centies	<i>a hundred times</i>
bis	<i>twice</i>	millies	<i>a thousand times</i>
ter	<i>thrice</i>		
quater	<i>four times</i>		

(5) Adverbs of Manner.

quomodo, <i>how ?</i>		sic, ita, <i>so</i>		modo, tantum, <i>only</i>
-----------------------	--	---------------------	--	---------------------------

Many Adverbs have forms of Comparison in -us, -ē :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dignē <i>worthily</i>	dignius	dignissimē
amanter <i>lovingly</i>	amantius	amantissimē
fortiter <i>bravely</i>	fortius	fortissimē
bene <i>well</i>	melius <i>better</i>	optimē <i>best, very-well</i>
male <i>ill</i>	pejus <i>worse</i>	pessimē <i>worst, very-ill</i>

Notice the following :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
magnop̄rē <i>greatly</i>	magis <i>more</i>	maximē <i>very-greatly</i>
multum <i>much</i>	plus <i>more</i>	plurimum <i>very much</i>
diu <i>long</i>	diutius	diutissimē
saepe <i>often</i>	saepius	saeplissimē
raro <i>seldom</i>	rarius	rarissimē

B. Prepositions help to define the Relations existing between Nouns.

(1) Prepositions that take an Accusative Case :

ante, <i>before.</i>	post, <i>after, behind.</i>
ad, <i>to, at.</i>	prope, <i>near.</i>
inter, <i>among, amidst,</i> <i>between.</i>	per, <i>through.</i>

(2) Prepositions that take an Ablative Case :

a, ab, <i>by, from.</i>	de, <i>concerning, of.</i>
cum, <i>with.</i>	e, ex, <i>out-of.</i>
sine, <i>without.</i>	pro, <i>for, instead-of.</i>

(3) Prepositions that take an Accusative or Ablative :

in, *into, against,* takes the Accusative.

in, *in, upon,* takes the Ablative.

sub, *under,* usually takes the Ablative ; but, after a verb of motion, the Accusative.

C. Conjunctions link Words and Sentences.

(1) et,	and	(2) aut, either, or	(3) sed, but
ac, atque,	and	vel, <i>either, or</i>	verum, } <i>but</i>
-que,	and	-ve, <i>either, or</i>	vero, }

NOTE.— -que, -ve, are added on to the word which they link, as *irăque*.

D. The chief Interjections are O, O ; heu, eheu, *alas* ! en, ecce, *lo* !

O, heu, eheu, take the Vocative, as O Romŭle, O *Romulus*. Any here named may take Accusative or Nominative: as,

O misĕrum diem or O miser dies !
 heu misĕrum diem or heu miser dies !
 en misĕrum diem or en miser dies !
O (alas, lo), the wretched day !

§ 19.] Exercises on Particles.

In these Exercises use is made of the Verbs

est, *is*. currit, *runs*. venit, *comes* loquĭtur, *speaks*.
 sunt, *are*. currunt, *run*. veniunt, *come*. loquuntur, *speak*.

A.

1) Ubi est Julia ?
 hic in aulă
 ibi prope silvam
 illic ad mare
 Unde venit Belga ?
 hinc e curru
 inde a moenibus

illinc ab agro vestro
 Quo currit puer ?
 10) huc ad fagos nostras
 eo in umbram
 illuc ad regĭnam
 procul inter tauros
 fortĭter ad manes

- haud sine vino
 per istum limum
 cum bono Libëro
 Quando venit aurīga ?
 nunc ante bellum
 20) post quinque dies
 nunquam sine tumultu
 per tenēbras semper
 saepe pro domīno
 Quomōdo venit poēta ?
 dignē cum gloriā
 sic inter Musas
 semper sine nugis
 semel ante ver
 saepe cum libris
 30) amanter in aulam
 agricōla quisque venit ad opus
 Romūlus est sub fago
 tauri raro sunt inter agnos
 magister toties est post mensam
 Quoties domīnus venit ab aulā ?
 non semel tantum sed centies
 quoties leo currit per silvam ?
 non bis terve modo, verum mil-
 lies

- gloria saepe venit ex opëre
 40) fructus sunt in agris
 Juba raro loquĭtur de hac re
 tonitrua veniunt e nubibus
 qui currunt huc, O Romule ?
 puer et puella
 virgo atque agricōla
 ovis agnĭque alĭqui
 non puer sed puella
 nec puer nec puella
 haud puella verum puer
 50) puer aut puella alĭqua
 ovis vel agnus quidam
 oves agnĭve tres
 quomōdo est regnum ?
 eheu, pessimē
 non bene sed male
 heu triste regnum !
 ecce pulchra figūra !
 en magnum tumultum !
 O bone vir, quis venit ?
 60) de quibus rebus loquuntur
 magistri ?
 de puëris et de libris
 regĭna rarius venit sub umbras

(A.)

- 1) Where are the lambs ?
 there among the pear-trees
 here near the sheep
there in the mud
 not far from the farmer
 Whence come the virgins ?
 hence out-of the valley
 thence from the sea
 not hence, *but thence*
- 10) Whither run the lightnings ?
 thither into the woods
 hither to our feet
thither amidst the darkness
 Julia is not behind the table
 war is often not without glory
 glory is not before work
 how is the farmer's boy ?
 he-is (est) now very-well

When comes the queen hither ?
 20) always after two years
 the girls come very-lovingly
 not always but *not* never
 a charioteer is then in the chariot
 who are very-famous ?
 bold Hector and Romulus
 not nobles but poets
 neither nobles nor farmers
 either a poet *or* a judge
 the lambs come out-of the fields
 30) the sheep now run into the mud
 the man speaks for Alexander
 bulls and lambs are not there
 a lord or a judge speaks here
 hence, O good Belgian
 the girl is seldom at the-table
 who is the boy, O master ?
 lo a very-huge lion !
 How is Julia's hand now ?
 not ill but well
 40) when is the happy day ?
 after two or three years

lion then run through the woods
 Bacchus and love are here
 the eggs are now under the table
 alas the wars of-this age !
 lo the wines of-that land !
 the tongues of-girls speak well
 greater is the hardness of-spurs
 so the city is *not* without men
 50) thither runs a virgin with a boy
 lambs then come under the hill
 never before this day
 often after *that* year
 in those annals are trifles
 Juba comes *not* with glory
 so bravely speak the Belgians
 here is harder *and* better silver
 the boys *never* speak of thirst
 How-often come the chariots ?
 60) thrice or four-times only
 how-often speak poets ?
 not a hundred-times only *but*
 a thousand-times
 not far from the household-gods

§ 20.] Pronouns of the 3rd Person.

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to express the Third Person :—

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.			Nom.		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
is	ea	id	ii	eae	ea
ille	illa	illud	illi	illae	illa
he, it	she, it	it	they	they	they

	Acc.			Acc.	
cum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
illum	illam	illud	illos	illas	illa
him, it	her, it	it	them	them	them
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Or, sometimes, hic, haec, hoc; iste, ista, istud, etc., can be used.

§ 21.] The Nominative Case.

The Nominative is the Case of the Subject, and answers the question Who? or What? as,

quis venit?	poëta	puer	Hector	ego	tu
who comes?	a poet	a boy	Hector	I	thou
quid venit?	ovis	currus	tonitru		
what comes?	a sheep	a chariot	thunder		
quis est tristis?	vir	judex	Romulus	ego	tu
who is sad?	the man	the judge	Romulus	I	thou
quid est bonum?	vinum	ova	ver		
what is good?	the wine	the eggs	the spring		

§ 22.] Word-list of Verbs.

The Verb agrees with the Nominative in Number and Person.

Singular.

1st Person	ego can-o, I sing;	cano, I-sing
2nd —	tu can-i-s, thou singest;	canis, thou-singest
3rd —	ille can-i-t, he sings	(canit, — sings)

Plural.

1st Person	nos can-ī-mus, we sing;	canimus, we-sing
2nd —	vos can-ī-tis, ye sing;	canitis, ye-sing
3rd —	illi can-u-nt, they sing	(canunt, — sing)

Singular.			Plural.		
1st Pers.	2nd Pers.	3rd Pers.	1st Pers.	2nd Pers.	3rd Pers.
<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>(he, she, it)</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>(they)</i>
<i>sto</i>	<i>stas</i>	<i>stat</i>	<i>stamus</i>	<i>statis</i>	<i>stant</i>
<i>stand</i>	<i>standest</i>	<i>stands</i>	<i>stand</i>	<i>stand</i>	<i>stand</i>
<i>maneo</i>	<i>manes</i>	<i>manet</i>	<i>manēmus</i>	<i>manētis</i>	<i>manent</i>
<i>remain</i>	<i>remainest</i>	<i>remains</i>	<i>remain</i>	<i>remain</i>	<i>remain</i>
<i>sedeo</i>	<i>sedes</i>	<i>sedet</i>	<i>sedēmus</i>	<i>sedētis</i>	<i>sedent</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sittest</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sit</i>
<i>curro</i>	<i>curris</i>	<i>currit</i>	<i>currīmus</i>	<i>currītis</i>	<i>currunt</i>
<i>run</i>	<i>runnest</i>	<i>runs</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>run</i>
<i>venio</i>	<i>venis</i>	<i>venit</i>	<i>venīmus</i>	<i>venītis</i>	<i>veniunt</i>
<i>come</i>	<i>comest</i>	<i>comes</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>come</i>
<i>cernor</i>	<i>cernēris</i>	<i>cernitur</i>	<i>cernīmur</i>	<i>cernimīni</i>	<i>cernuntur</i>
<i>am-seen</i>	<i>art-seen</i>	<i>is-seen</i>	<i>are-seen</i>	<i>are-seen</i>	<i>are-seen</i>
<i>sum</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>est</i>	<i>sumus</i>	<i>estis</i>	<i>sunt</i>
<i>am</i>	<i>art</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>

§ 23.] Exercises on the Nominative Case and Verb.

Use, in translating

he, she, it — *is ea, id.*

he, she, it — *ille illa, illud.*

A.

1) <i>ego sto</i>	<i>ego venio</i>	<i>ego maneo</i>
<i>sto</i>	10) <i>venio</i>	<i>maneo</i>
<i>vos statis</i>	<i>ii manent</i>	<i>vos cernimīni</i>
<i>statis</i>	<i>eae manent</i>	20) <i>cernimīni</i>
<i>nos canīmus</i>	<i>nos currīmus</i>	<i>sedētis</i>
<i>canīmus</i>	<i>currīmus</i>	<i>is currit</i>
<i>tu sedes</i>	<i>tu cernēris</i>	<i>venīmus</i>
<i>sedes</i>	<i>cernēris</i>	<i>ea venit</i>

(A.)

1) ye sit	we are-seen	I remain
ye-sit	10) ye come	I-remain
we stand	ye-come	20) thou singest
we-stand	he is-seen	thou-singest
I sing	she is-seen	they sing
I-sing	it-is-seen	they-sing
thou runnest	we sit	it-stands
thou-runnest	we-sit	they-stand

B.

1) ubi vos statis ?	10) quando tu canis ?
ubi statis ?	quando canis ?
hic stamus	nunc cano
unde tu venis ?	quomodo illi currunt ?
unde venis ?	quomodo eae currunt ?
venio ab urbe	fortiter currunt
quo vos curritis ?	isti male canunt
quo curritis ?	ea canit optimē
currimus in vallem	ille nunquam canit

(B.)

1) where sittest thou ?	10) we-sing very-much
where sittest-thou ?	we are-seen often
I-sit <i>there</i>	whence come-ye ?
how sing ye ?	we-come out-of the-wood
how sing-ye ?	whither runnest-thou ?
we sing well	they-run to the-wars
we sing not ill	when comes she ?
we-sing very-ill	not before spring
we-sing much	after a-year

(1) The Preposition *cum* is added to the Ablative Pronouns of the First and Second Persons: as, *mecum*, *tecum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*; and to *se*: as, *secum*.

(2) Two Singular Nominatives take a Plural Verb : as,
ego et tu currimus; tu et Julia curritis; Julia et Juba
currunt.

C.

1) eheu curris illinc ad bellum
ecce hinc curro ad moenīa
ego et tu inter fagos manēmus
tu et Julia in umbra sedētis
ego sto cum Jubā ad mare
venio post agricolās in agros
agricolāe mecum e silvā veniunt
ante mensam sine me statis
non hic cernēris verum illic

10) non huc sed illuc curritis
curris nobiscum per tenēbras
vel prope fagum vel sub piro
sedeo
aut stas in silvā aut inter
puellas canis
ego sto in valle, tu in colle
nec tecum sum nec procul
a te

(C.)

1) ye are there among the-bulls
we stand here at the-town-walls
neither thou nor I sing often
thou and Juba come from the-
sea
we-run *not* seldom into the-city
alas I-stand before Alexander's
chariot
lo, ye-run to war with Juba
he comes with us, *not* with you

we-are among sheep and lambs
10) I sit not under the shade of-
the-beech, *but* Julia alone
thou runnest not thither amidst
the darkness, but comest
hither through the fields
ye stand without me, but I
remain not without you
the man speaks for me con-
cerning the fruits

D.

1) hic reginae manent
gloria illa cernitur
nostra Julia sedet
eae mensae stant
mea lingua canit
quae figura venit?
Musae illae loquuntur
haec aula stat
istae silvae stant

10) tuae nugae cernuntur
nullae tenēbrae veniunt
dominus de re loquitur
unus agricola manet
ii poetae canunt
hi Belgae sedent
Juba et Julia veniunt
ego et ille manēmus
ii pro vobis loquuntur

(D.)

- 1) this table remains
 that hall is-seen
 these bulls are-seen
 those tongues come
 what Muse sings?
 those girls sit
that queen stands
 those woods are-seen
 what fields remain?
 10) what trifles come?

- no farmers remain
 one charioteer stands
those poets sing
 those Belgians sit
 Julia and Juba are-seen
 I and thou run
 thou and Juba stand
 works of-the-Muses are-seen
 Hector alone remains
 20) three horns are there

E.

- 1) domini nostri stant
 tres agni veniunt
 alius annus venit
 duo ova cernuntur
 haud ulla fagus stat
 hae piri manent
 isti pueri sedent
 uter gener venit?

- alter magister currit
 10) alter non sedet
 totus collis cernitur
 Alexander solus manet
 tu et Alexander non curritis
 neutrum vinum stat
 tria regna cernuntur
 nullum bellum venit

(E.)

- 1) two lords sit
 a thousand lambs are-seen
 no year remains
 three eggs stand
 the whole book (is) not seen
 Romulus alone comes
 not any master is-seen
 neither pear-tree stands
 what bulls remain?

- 10) silver and wine stand not [us?
which son-in-law comes with
 the one field is-seen
 the other animal remains not
 thou and he run not with me
 Romulus and Alexander re-
 main with you
 other arms come with us
 both vales are-seen

F.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) virgo pulcherrīma non venit
 amor audacior non cernitur
 maxīmus iudex non sedet
 aetas tristissīma venit
 asperīmus leo manet
 minor nubes cernitur</p> | <p>pedes acriores veniunt
 pejōra fulgūra cernuntur
 ver jucundissimum venit
 10) opus facillimum manet
 majōra nomīna non veniunt
 iudex et virgo cernuntur</p> |
|--|--|

(F.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1) a blacker age comes
 the boldest foot stands not
 the worst work is-seen
 <i>not</i> the least safety remains
 the tenderest virgins stand
 no better judge comes
 huge clouds alone are-seen</p> | <p>the very-swift Hector runs not
 two harder works come
 10) three rougher lions remain
 a happier spring is-seen
 the lion and lamb run with us
 I-stay not longer with thee
 they-stay very-long with me</p> |
|---|---|

G.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1) ubi stat misēra virgo ?
 ibi prope nigrum mare est
 ubi cernitur parva ovis ?
 hic sub pulchrā fago est
 ubi sedet noster Hector ?
 nunc ad ista moenia est</p> | <p>unde veniunt magna animalia ?
 inde e celēbri terrā veniunt
 unde sunt boni manes ?
 10) hinc ex umbrā jucundā sunt
 unde cernitur aspērū mare ?
 illinc a moenibus ingentibus</p> |
|---|---|

(G.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) where remains the smaller
 sheep ?
 there under the shade of-the-
 pear-tree
 where sits the famous virgin ?
 here among the animals in
 the field
 where go the keenest lions ?
 <i>there</i> between two beeches</p> | <p>not far from the sea of-<i>that</i>
 kingdom
 whence come the-most-fa-
 mous teeth ?
 <i>thence</i> out-of a beautiful land
 10) whence is-seen a sadder cloud ?
 thence from the rougher sea
 whence go the boldest animals ?
 hence out-of very-great woods</p> |
|--|--|

H.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) quo currit Hector cum calcāri ?
illuc ad bellum triste
quo venit illa nubes nigerrīma ?
huc inter silvas et mare
quo currunt istae oves sine
dentibus ?
post agnos in umbram
quando canit haec puella ? | haud semper sed saepissimē
quando canunt agricolae ?
10) nunc inter opus in agris
quando veniunt leōnes in silvis ?
ante diem sub tenēbris
toties ii currunt ad urbem
quoties eae stant sub piro
tum venit ista sitis |
|---|--|

(II.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) whither come the swift spurs ?
hither to the easier town-walls
whither comes keen thirst ?
thither to the sheep in the
black mud
where sits bold Hector ?
<i>there</i> among the happier ghosts
when (do) those poets sing ?
now before pleasant spring | what things come most-easily ?
10) the good fruits of-the-fields
through what works come
fruits ?
through the hard works of-
farmers
the bulls are-seen so-often
lions are-seen very-seldom
not any safety remains |
|--|--|

K.

- | | |
|---|--|
| quomōdo veniunt arma Romūli ?
celerrimē et audacissimē veni-
unt
quomōdo stat currus domīni ?
fortiter acriterque stat
quomōdo canunt virgīnes Bel-
garum ?
haud male canunt sed non op-
timē | quomōdo stant gēna auriga-
rum ?
fortissimē ac felicissimē stant
quoties currunt puer et puella ?
10) ter quaterve in die currunt
quomōdo venit hujus anni
- ver ?
non sine gelu verum cum
fructibus venit |
|---|--|

(K.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1) how runs the chariot of-Hector?
 more-swiftly <i>and</i> better
 how is-seen hardness of-silver?
 very-easily and very-swiftly
 how (do) Julia and Juba sing?
 <i>not</i> very-ill, but not well
 the boys <i>either</i> stand <i>or</i> run
 the girls neither sit nor run
 how-great is the queen's glory</p> | <p>10) how-often comes a year with-
 out spring?
 never, or not very-often
 once or twice only in a
 hundred years
 often without great lightnings
 how come the greatest thun-
 ders?
 out-of a swift tumult of clouds</p> |
|---|---|

L.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) unius anni fructus manet
 dominus alius regni venit
 alterius viri currus stat
 sed alterius non cernitur
 utrius viri opēra manent?
 neutrius gloria non manet
 Hectōris solius arma cernuntur
 moenia totius terrae stant</p> | <p>poētae nullius stat major gloria
 10) duōrum dentium durities manet
 trium dierum res cernuntur
 mille viri veniunt ad manes
 millia multa sub tenebras ve-
 niunt
 stant tria vina cum centum ovis
 haud ulli agni veniunt</p> |
|---|--|

(L.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) the arms of-another war come
 the bulls of-the-whole field
 stand
 of-<i>which</i> queen stands the name
 more-famous?
 the glory of-one man is-seen
 very-great
 the love of-the-one boy remains
 always
 the shape of-the-other girl (is)
 not well seen
 the chariot of-neither cha-
 rioteer comes swiftly</p> | <p>the annals of-this kingdom
 alone remain
 the mud of-no year is-seen
 blacker
 10) the tables of-two girls stand
 there
 the feet of-both Belgians
 come hither
 the shade of-three beeches is-
 seen <i>there</i> [war
 thousands of-spurs run to the
 the glory of-a-hundred poets
 comes to another age</p> |
|--|---|

M.

ego, poëta minor, venio
 tu, auriga celer, stas
 is, Belga liber, manet
 ea, virgo bona, sedet
 nos, puëri acres, currimus
 vos statis, viri magni
 illi sedent, iudices optimi

cae, linguae malae, veniunt
 Romulus, dominus audax, stat
 10) Julia cernitur, puella felix
 ego et tu cernimur, ambo tristes
 ego et gener meus stamus
 tu et Juba, neuter parvus,
 cernimini

(M.)

1) thou, a good farmer, comest
 I remain, a bold son-in-law
 he, a better master, sits
 she, a very-great queen, remains
 we are-seen, most-happy virgins
 ye, very-free men, come
 they are-seen, blacker bulls
 they, tender girls, sit

Bacchus and Hector remain,
 both famous
 10) he and I come, neither happy
 Romulus, a greater name, comes
 Juba stands near the chariot,
 a black charioteer
 safety comes, a very-pleasant
 thing

§ 24.] Subject, Copulative Verb, and Complement.

The Complement agrees with the Subject generally as
 Attribute or Apposite: as,

Subject.	Cop. Verb.	Complement.
ego	sum	tristis (attributive)
Hector	est	aurigā (appositive)

A.

1) ego sum tristis
 tristis sum
 tu es tristior
 tristior es
 is est tristissimus
 tristissimus est

ea est pulchra
 haec est pulchra puella
 Julia est pulchrior
 10) regina pulcherrima est
 id facile est
 hoc est facilius

illud est facillimum
 hoc est facile opus
 nullus aurīga est audacior
 nos tristes sumus
 tristes sumus
 vos tristiores estis
 tristiores estis
 20) ii sunt tristissîmi
 tristissîmi sunt

nos tristissîmae sumus
 vos tristissîmae estis
 ego non sum pulchra
 tu non pulchra es
 eae sunt amantissîmae
 ea sunt magna
 haec sunt majōra
 illa sunt maxîma
 30) haec sîtis miserrîma est

(A.)

1) thou art happy
 thou-art happy
 I am happier
 I-am happier
 he is happiest
 he-is happiest
 she is very-wretched
 this is a bad day
 that is hard
 10) this is harder
 that is hardest
 this mud is very-black
 the man and the girl are
 beautiful

ye are not happy
 ye-are not happy
 we are not happier
 we-are not happier
 they are not happiest
 they-are not happiest
 20) ye are very-happy
 they are more-famous
 those-things are easy
 these-things are easier
 those-things are most-easy
 these spurs are very-keen
 he and I are worthy

B.

1) Hector est aurīga
 taurus est animal
 Julia est puella
 agricōla non est judex
 pes et manus sunt artus
 Belgae sunt agricōlae
 leōnes sunt animalia
 Romŭlus acer domīnus est

hae terrae limus sunt
 10) Romŭlus et Hector non sunt
 poētae
 Juba et Alexander virō-
 rum nomīna sunt
 ver est anni maxîma gloria
 ego et ille aurīgae sumus
 tu et Julia puellae estis

(B.)

1) *that* man is thy master
 that girl is a queen
 sheep and lambs are animals
 these wars are not trifles
 those town-walls are not safety
 love is a tender thirst
 a hundred days are not a year
 thou and I are farmers

frost is a hard thing
 10) glory is a keen spur
 books are works of-the-Muses
 that tumult is not war
 my arms are not silver
 those are the fruits of-one year
 the boy and man are with us
 bulls and hens are in the field

C.

1) magister ipse est tristis
 tu ipsa es celerior
 ipsae puellae sunt asp̄erae
 hoc est ips̄ius Alexandri opus
 horum virorum nom̄ina ipsa
 jucunda sunt
 dies ipsi pess̄imi sunt
 ipsarum linguae sunt acres
 nunc sum ipse miserr̄imus
 ipsum gelu nostrum melius est
 10) idem ille Belga judex est
 eādem aula est nostra et vestra
 nos ipsi non fel̄ices sumus

idem vinum diu bonum est
 in eodem agro oves sunt et tauri
 virginis ejusdem figūra pul-
 chra est
 earundem rerum fructus non
 sunt iidem
 eādem non bona sunt eisdem
 idem mihi et tibi opt̄imum est
 vir idem est dom̄inus et auriga
 20) prope eandem silvam est Hec-
 tōris currus
 ver ipsum non semper jucun-
 dum est

(C.)

1) in these very clouds is thunder
 those Belgians themselves are
 not bold
 the very tumult of-war is
 most-sad
 the hardness of-the-hands
 themselves is greater

the queens themselves are very-
 beautiful
 the eggs themselves of-the-hen
 are large
 the knees of-the-boy himself
 are tenderer
 Julia herself is not happier

Romulus and Alexander are themselves lords	lambs of-the-same sheep are not the same
10) two farmers are in the same field	the works of-the-same poet are greater
these wines and mine are not the same	this is not the same Bacchus out-of the same cloud are
Julia's tongue and thine are the same [city	thunders and lightnings at the same table are the boy and master
the same nobles are in the	

D.

- 1) aliquae urbes non sunt celēbres
alicūjus opēris fructus nullus est
aliquarum terrarum pessimae sunt tenēbrae
poēta quidam mihi jucundissimū est
arma cujusdam domīni felicia sunt
fagus et pirus non sunt in quāvis silvā
uterque celēber est, Romūlus et Alexander
utriusque regnī magna est gloria
plerīque agricolae non sunt poētae
- 10) unaquaeque puella pulchra est
in quaque aetate est aliquid celēbre
cujusque viri est aliquod opus maximum

(D.)

- 1) of-*each* age the name is very-great
in every day are some-things less pleasant
in-each poet certain-things are worst
to-*every* queen is something not happy
thy Muse and mine are *each* sad
some boys are in the field of-a-certain farmer
the lightnings of-some days are very-beautiful
in *each* work is something not easy
of-every land some wine is best
- 10) the names of-certain charioteers are most-famous
the eggs of-most hens are good
most queens are not girls

§ 25.] Comparatives.

'Leo celerior est quam taurus' is Latin for, 'a lion is swifter than a bull.' For 'quam taurus,' 'than a bull,' may be used the Ablative Case 'tauro,' 'than-a-bull.'

A.

1) ea est pulchrior quam ipsa Julia	bella sunt miseriōra quam tu-
nos plures sumus quam Belgae	multūs
hic poēta melior est quam vos	fagus est major quam pirus
quid est tristius quam sitis?	tu ipse es minor quam Hector

(A.)

1) boys are bolder than girls	the sea is rougher than the land
the poet is more famous than	hands are smaller than feet
Alexander himself [you	I am swifter than that charioteer
we ourselves are worse than	the arms are harder than silver

Change these Sentences to Ablative Construction.

§ 26.] Partitive Words.

A. Quot? *how many?* (undeclined); and Words answering the Question quot?

tot, *so many*, P. (undeclined).

mult-i, -ae, -a, *many* (Sing. multus).

pauc-i, -ae, -a, *few*, P.

null-i, -ae, -a, *none* (Sing. nullus).

nemo, nemīn-, *nobody*, S.

pler-īque, -aeque, -āque, *most*, P.

nonnull-i, -ae, -a, *some* (Sing. nonnullus).

aliquot, *some (few)*, P. (undeclined).

omn-es, -ia, *all* (Sing. omnis, every, like tristis).

cunct-i, -ae, -a, *all* (united), P.

cetēri, -ae, -a, *the rest* (Sing. cetērus).

reliqu-i, -ae, -a, *the rest* (Sing. reliquus).

And the Cardinal Numerals, unus, duo, etc.

B. Qui, quis, uter with their Compounds (§ 11. § 13.), alius, alter, solus, ullus, Comparatives and Superlatives : and the Ordinal Numerals (primus, secundus, etc.), answering the Question quotus, -a, -um, *which in order of number?*

C. Quantum? *how much?* and Words answering the Question Quantum?

(a) Neuter Adjectives :

tantum	<i>so much</i>	minus	<i>less</i>
multum	<i>much</i>	minimum	<i>very little</i>
plus	<i>more</i>	nimum	<i>too much</i>
plurimum	<i>very much</i>	dimidium	<i>half</i>
aliquantum	<i>a good deal</i>	duplum	<i>double</i>

(b) Neuter Pronouns :

hoc, id, illud, idem, quod, quid, aliquid, quidquid, etc.

(c) Adverbs of Quantity :

affatim	<i>abundance</i>	parum	<i>little, too-little</i>
abunde	<i>plenty</i>	partim	<i>a portion</i>
satis	<i>enough</i>	nimis	<i>too much, too</i>

(d) Substantives :

nihil	<i>nothing</i>	vis	<i>quantity</i>
copia	<i>plenty</i>	pars	<i>part</i>

NOTE.—Adverbs of Place are sometimes used Partitively: as, ubi terrarum? nusquam gentium.

§ 27.] Partitive Words take a Genitive Case.

NOTE.—These words usually agree with the Genitive Case in Gender; excepting those in Class C.

EXERCISES.

A.

1) unus agricolarum manet
centum taurorum cernuntur
prima ovium vĕnit
major generorum sedet
ultĭmus dierum hic est
plerăque bellorum sunt aspĕra
plurĭmi horum sunt Belgae
quodque regnorum est misĕrum
uter horum melior est?

10) neutra fagorum est magna
nulli puerorum sunt mali
uterque dominorum est durus
alĭqui magistrorum veniunt
pauci omnium manent
ea est proxĭma silvarum
altĕra puellarum est Julia
nemo omnium cernitur
quis horum optĭmus est?

(A.)

1) two of-the-years remain
this is the third of-the-Muses
many of-the-judges come
that is the farthest of-the-lands
which of-the-chariots stands?
which of-the-beeches remains?
here are the inmost of-the-seas
some of-the-fields are-seen
the-nearest of-the-boys sit
10) the-rest of-the-girls remain
those are the-worst of-the-eggs

they alone of-the-virgins remain
each of-the-pear-trees is good
none of-the-men come
the last of-the-poets are-seen
three of-the-wines are best
the lowest of-the-clouds is
greatest
Julia is the younger of-the-girls
some of the boys come
20) one of the men stands, the other
sits

B.

hic est plus argenti quam vini
in hoc bello parum gloriae est
nihil fructus vĕnit a piro nostră
urĭmum limi stat in agro

in eo libro est sătis nugarum
multum tonitrus et fulguris
vĕnit
hoc est affătĭm praemi

(B.)

1) in that wood is much darkness	no silver is on the table
more glory comes from the	in the hall is a good deal of wine
Muses	in this work is safety enough
too-much wine is little safety	with us is abundance of men

§ 28.] There are Four Conjugations of Verbs :

I. A-Verbs in -āre	III. Consonant Verbs in -ēre
II. E-verbs „ -ēre	IV. I-Verbs „ -īre

§ 29.] The Infinitive of a Verb is a Neuter Verb-Noun Substantive.

Active.	Passive.
I. am- Āre <i>to-love or loving</i>	am- āri <i>to-be-loved or being-loved</i>
laud- āre <i>to-praise or praising</i>	laud- āri <i>to-be-praised or being-praised</i>
culp- āre <i>to-blame or blaming</i>	culp- āri <i>to-be-blamed or being-blamed</i>
st- āre <i>to-stand or standing</i>	—
II. mon- Ēre <i>to-advise or advising</i>	mon- ēri <i>to-be-advised or being-advised</i>
fl- ēre <i>to-weep or weeping</i>	fl- ēri <i>to-be-wept or being-wept</i>
rid- ēre <i>to-laugh or laughing</i>	rid- ēri <i>to-be-laughed-at or being-laughed-at</i>
man- ēre <i>to-remain or remaining</i>	—
sed- ēre <i>to-sit or sitting</i>	—

Active.	Passive.
<p>III. reG-ĕ-re <i>to-rule or ruling</i></p> <p>fall-ĕ-re <i>to-deceive or deceiving</i></p> <p>vinc-ĕ-re <i>to-conquer or conquering</i></p> <p>can-ĕ-re <i>to-sing or singing</i></p> <p>cern-ĕ-re <i>to-see or seeing</i></p> <p>curr-ĕ-re <i>to-run or running</i></p>	<p>reg-i <i>to-be-ruled or being-ruled</i></p> <p>fall-i <i>to-be-deceived or being-deceived</i></p> <p>vinc-i <i>to-be-conquered or being-conquered</i></p> <p>can-i <i>to-be-sung or being-sung</i></p> <p>cern-i <i>to-be-seen or being-seen</i></p> <hr/> <p>aud-īri <i>to-be-heard or being-heard</i></p> <p>erud-īri [structed <i>to-be-instructed or being-in-</i></p> <p>nutr-īri [tured <i>to-be-nurtured or being-nur-</i></p> <hr/>
<p>IV. aud-īre <i>to-hear or hearing</i></p> <p>erud-īre <i>to-instruct or instructing</i></p> <p>nutr-īre <i>to-nurture or nurturing</i></p> <p>ven-īre <i>to-come or coming</i></p>	

Add to these the Infinitive of the Verb of Being : *esse*, *to-be*, or *being*.

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) <i>amāre est jucundum</i>
 <i>amāri jucundissimum est</i>
 <i>ridēre est melius quam ridēri</i>
 <i>fallēre est pejus quam falli</i>
 <i>bonum est erudīre et erudīri</i>
 <i>facile est cernēre et cerni</i>
 <i>facilius est regi quam regēre</i>
 <i>bene canēre non facile est</i>
 <i>laudāre quam culpāre jucun-</i>
 <i>dus est</i></p> | <p>10) <i>melius est currēre quam stare</i>
 <i>aut sedēre</i>
 <i>vincēre mihi durius est quam</i>
 <i>vinci</i>
 <i>nutrīre meum est</i>
 <i>tuum est nutrīri</i>
 <i>nostrum est monēre</i>
 <i>monēri vestrum est</i>
 <i>flēre saepe melius est quam</i>
 <i>ridēre</i></p> |
|--|--|

(A.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) weeping is very-sad
to-rule is not always pleasant
to-be-praised is better than
to-be-blamed
it-isoften very-bad to-conquer
deceiving is always bad
being-deceived is a-wretched-
thing
to-instruct is good
to-be-instructed is better
it-is thine to-hear | 10) to-be-heard is mine
advising is not always easy
ours is to-laugh
to-be-laughed-at is yours
nurturing is easier than in-
structing
not to-be is better than to-
be bad (malum)
to-come is easy, but not to-
remain |
|---|--|

§ 30.] The Cases of the Verb-Noun Substantive are Gerunds and Supines.

(a) The GERUNDS in -ndum, -ndi, -ndo : as,

N. Acc.	ama-ndum	mone-ndum	reg-e-ndum	audi-e-ndum
Gen.	ama-ndi	mone-ndi	reg-e-ndi	audi-e-ndi
D. Abl.	ama-ndo	mone-ndo	reg-e-ndo	audi-e-ndo

(b) The two SUPINES in -tum (-sum), and -tū (-sū).

Acc.	amā-tum	mon-ī-tum	rec-tum	audī-tum
Abl.	amā-tu	mon-ī-tu	rec-tu	audī-tu

(a) Gerunds.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--|
| 1. Acc. -ndum | is joined to | Prepositions (ad, inter, ante) |
| 2. Gen. -ndi | „ | Substantives and Adjectives |
| 3. Dat. -ndo | „ | Some Adjectives and Verbs |
| 4. Abl. -ndo | „ | Prepositions (in, de, ab, ex)
also Verbs and Adjectives |

EXAMPLES.

hic puer this boy	{	1. est acer ad audiendum	3. est par audiendo
		is keen to hear	is competent to-hearing
		2. est amans audiendi	4. est diligens in audiendo
		is fond of-hearing	is diligent in hearing
		habet sitim audiendi	proficit audiendo
		has a-thirst of-hearing	gets-on by-hearing

(b) Supines.

Acc. -um is joined to Verbs of Motion

Abl. -u „ Adjectives and a few Verbs.

EXAMPLES.

hic puer this boy	{	1. venit auditum
		comes to-hear
		2. est facilis auditu
		is easy (in-the-hearing) to-be-heard

§ 31.] Participles are Verb-Nouns Adjective.

ACTIVE.

Present.	{ am-ans	mon-ens	reg-ens	audi-ens
	loving	advising	ruling	hearing
Future.	{ amat-ūrus	monit-ūrus	rect-ūrus	audit-ūrus
	about-to-love	about-to-advise	about-to-rule	about-to-hear

PASSIVE.

Perfect.	{ amāt-us	monīt-us	rect-us	audīt-us
	loved	advised	ruled	heard

PASSIVE (with some Active uses).

Gerund-ive in -ndus	{ ama-andus	mone-andus	reg-e-andus	audi-e-andus
	meet-to-be-loved	meet-to-be-advised	meet-to-be-ruled	meet-to-be-heard

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) leo celer est ad currendum
in bono magistro amor erudi-
endi est
amantior es ridendi quam flendi | jucundius est regere laudando
quam culpando
is culpatum venit non monitum
agnus est facilis nutritu |
|--|--|

(A.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) the bad are bold to deceive
in thee is a thirst of-ruling
this girl is very-fond of-singing
Julia speaks about coming | in conquering is often more
glory than fruit
many come to-hear
he is pleasant to-be-instructed |
|---|---|

B.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1) tu es amatūrus
ego sum rectūrus
vos monitūri estis | virgo eruditūra est
judex est audiendus
Musae sunt amandae | nos regendi sumus
puēri monendi sunt
ea bella canenda sunt |
|---|--|--|

(B.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) I am about-to-love
thou art about-to-advise
the queen is about-to-rule
we are about-to-hear | Julia is meet-to-be-loved
ye are meet-to-be-advised
the girls are meet-to-be-ruled
poets are meet-to-be-heard |
|---|--|

NOTE.—Sum (esse) has for its Future Participle futūrus, a, um, *about-to-be*.

C.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) ego futūrus sum judex
tu futūrus es magnus
virgo futūra est regina | nos futūri sumus magistri
vos futūri estis tristes
bella futūra sunt aspēra |
|---|---|

(C.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) thou art about-to-be a poet
Julia is about-to-be beautiful
we are about-to-be free | I am about-to-be a farmer
the spur is about-to-be keen
ye are about-to-be wretched |
|---|--|

§ 32.] Tenses of Sum (Esse), *to be*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- S. Sum, *I-am*
 es, *thou-art*
 est, *(he) is*
- Pl. sumus, *we-are*
 estis, *ye-are*
 sunt, *(they) are*

Future Simple.

- S. ero, *I-shall-be*
 eris, *thou-wilt-be*
 erit, *(he) will-be*
- Pl. erimus, *we-shall-be*
 eritis, *ye-will-be*
 erunt, *(they) will-be*

Imperfect.

- S. eram, *I-was*
 eras, *thou-wast*
 erat, *(he) was*
- Pl. erāmus, *we-were*
 erātis, *ye-were*
 erant, *(they) were*

Perfect.

- S. fui, *I-have-been*
 fuisti, *thou-hast-been*
 fuit, *(he) has-been*
- Pl. fuimus, *we-have-been*
 fuistis, *ye-have-been*
 fuērunt or fuēre, *(they) have-been*

NOTE.—Also fui, *I was*, fuisti, *thou wast*, etc., which is the more usual meaning.

Future Perfect.

- S. fuēro, *I-shall-have-been*
 fuēris, *thou-wilt-have-been*
 fuērit, *(he) will-have-been*
- Pl. fuerimus, *we-shall-have-been*
 fueritis, *ye-will-have-been*
 fuerint, *(they) will-have-been*

Pluperfect.

- S. fuēram, *I-had-been*
 fuēras, *thou-hadst-been*
 fuērat *(he) had-been*
- Pl. fuerāmus, *we-had-been*
 fuerātis, *ye-had-been*
 fuērant, *(they) had-been*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.		Future Simple.	
S.	_____	S.	_____
	es, <i>be-thou</i>		esto, <i>thou-must-be</i>
	_____		esto, (<i>he</i>) <i>must-be</i>
Pl.	_____	Pl.	_____
	este, <i>be-ye</i>		estōte, <i>ye-must-be</i>
	_____		sunto, (<i>they</i>) <i>must-be</i>

So : absum, abesse, *to-be-absent*
 adsum, adesse, *to-be-present*.

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) ego ero agricōla | nomīna erāmus | 40) agricōlae tristes fuē- |
| poēta ero | vos erātis Belgae | rint |
| tu eris magnus | optimi erātis | facillimum fuērit hoc |
| melior eris | umbrae nigerrīmae | opus |
| is erit aurīga | erant | haud fuēram domīnus |
| mensa erit aspēra | arma nostra erant | tu iudex fuēras |
| nos erīmus iudīces | audax ille fuit | magnus Alexander |
| felīces erīmus | et tu regīna fuisti | fuērat |
| vos erītis genēri | Julia pulchra fuit | fuērāmus amantes |
| 20) celeberrīmi erītis | 30) magnus et ipse fui | fuerātis gloria terrae |
| eae erunt manes | tristiores fuīmus | fuērant ingentia bella |
| pulcherrīmae erunt | quam vos | este mihi facīles, |
| verum ego parvus | illic silva fuit | Musae |
| eram | illic silva fuit pul- | esto bonus, esto me- |
| puer eram | cherrīma | lior, sic eris opti- |
| tu domīnus eras | fuīmus liberiores | mus |
| asper eras | majores ante fuistis | 50) poēta esto tener, non |
| Romūlus acer erat | illic bona vina fuē- | asper |
| currus erat vester | runt | vos estōte meae, fagi |
| ver erat haud felix | arma fuēre Jubae | sunto fructus agrorum |
| 20) maxīmus Hector | felicia | vestri |
| erat | non fuēro felix | praemia sunt max- |
| nos celēres erāmus | fuērit jucundior aetas | ima |

adsūmus hic omnes	adērunt hic saepe	abfuērint Musae, ab-
Belgae soli adērant	puellae	ērunt poētae
sed non adfuimus	60) adfuērat mecum nemo	huc ades, O jucunde
adērit nunc Romū-	pes omnis abesto	puer
lus ipse	abfuīt ille gener	adeste, Musae, nostra
judex adfuturus est	puer abfuturus erat	gloria

(A.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) we are about-to-hear
ye are about-to-rule
he is a tenderer poet
I-shall-be your lord
thou wilt-be my son-in-law
this will-be thy field, O farmer
those will-be our fruits
that land was rough
those years were not pleasant</p> <p>10) that bull has-been better
the sheep themselves were sad
she <i>was</i> a great queen
the same tongues were very-
bold
those sheep were first
the lambs <i>were</i> not last
I was not harder than Juba
I <i>was</i> a good farmer
the wines have-been rougher
the fruits will-have-been small</p> <p>20) the table had-been harder
the darkness had-been very-
black
hens are meet-to-be-nurtured
that love will have-been
meet-to-be-sung
these boys are fond of-running
ye were diligent in instructing</p> | <p>thou <i>was</i> competent for-
advising
in Julia is great love of-singing
those men had-been keen to
conquer
thou hadst-been with us</p> <p>30) we had-been not far from you
thou-must-be a good boy
ye-must-be good girls
nobody is-absent from the hall
the Muses are-present here
the judge was-present in the hall
the queen will-be-present at
table
the virgins will-be-present often
Bacchus <i>was</i>-present there
all trifles must-be-absent</p> <p>40) that charioteer had-been-absent
glory never has-been-absent
be-ye-present, Julia and Juba
be-thou-present among the
beeches
the pear-trees must-be thine
I have-been happier than now
nothing better is-present
all the poets were-absent
the queen was about-to-be-
present</p> |
|--|--|

§ 33.] Three things must be known in a Verb.

1. Present stem, shown in

Infinitive . **amā**-(re) **monē**-(re) **reg**-(ēre) **audī**-(re)

2. Perfect stem, shown in

Perfect . . **amāv**-(i) **monu**-(i) **rex**-(i) **audīv**-(i)

3. Supine stem, shown in

Supine . **amāt**-(um) **monīt**-(um) **rect**-(um) **audīt**-(um)

§ 34.] Conjugate an Active Verb thus :

	1st CONJ.	2nd CONJ.	3rd CONJ.	4th CONJ.
1 Pers. Pres.	Amo	Moneo	Rego	Audio
2 Pers. Pres.	amas	mones	regis	audis
Infin. Pres.	amāre	monēre	regēre	audire
Perfect	amāvi	monui	rexī	audīvi
Ger. in <i>dum</i>	amandum	monendum	regendum	audiendum
„ <i>di</i>	amandi	monendi	regendi	audiendi
„ <i>do</i>	amando	monendo	regendo	audiendo
Sup. in <i>um</i>	amātum	monītum	rectum	audītum
„ <i>u</i>	amātu	monītu	rectu	audītu
Part. Pres.	amans	monens	regens	audiens
„ Fut.	amaturus	moniturus	recturus	auditurus

Or, shortly :

1 Pers. Pres.	Amo	Moneo	Rego	Audio
Infin. Pres.	amāre	monēre	regēre	audire
Perfect	amāvi	monui	rexī	audīvi
Supine	amātum	monītum	rectum	audītum

§ 35.] Conjugate a Passive Verb shortly thus :

SHORT FORM FOR PASSIVE VERBS.

	1st CONJ.	2nd CONJ.	3rd CONJ.	4th CONJ.
1 Pers. Pers.	Amor	Moneor	Regor	Audior
Infin. Pres.	amāri	monēri	regi	audīri
Partic. Perf.	amātus	monītus	rectus	audītus
Gerundive	amandus	monendus	regendus	audiendus

NOTE 1.—Deponent Verbs are Active in sense, but Passive in most of their forms: as *miror* (*mirari*), *I admire*; *loquor* (*loqui*), *I speak*. They have also Gerunds, Supines, with Participles of Active form as well as Passive. See their Conjugation, § 80.

NOTE 2.—Intransitive Verbs have no personal Passive.

§ 36.] Examples of Transitive Verbs for Conjugation.

I. (<i>like amo</i>)		II. (<i>like moneo</i>)	
aro	<i>I plough</i>	admoneo	<i>I admonish, remind</i>
corōno	<i>I crown</i>	coerceo	<i>I compel, confine</i>
creo	<i>I create</i>	cohibeo	<i>I restrain</i>
delecto	<i>I delight</i>	debeo	<i>I owe, ought</i>
intro	<i>I enter</i>	deterreo	<i>I deter</i>
narro	<i>I relate, tell</i>	exerceo	<i>I exercise</i>
orno	<i>I adorn</i>	habeo	<i>I have</i>
paro	<i>I prepare</i>	praebeo	<i>I afford</i>
porto	<i>I carry</i>	prohibeo	<i>I forbid</i>
voro	<i>I devour</i>	terreo	<i>I frighten</i>

III. (<i>like rego</i>)		IV. (<i>like audio</i>)	
dico	<i>I say</i>	custodio	<i>I guard</i>
duco	<i>I lead</i>	delenio	<i>I soothe</i>
intellĕgo	<i>I understand</i>	finio	<i>I end, finish</i>
jungo	<i>I join</i>	impedio	<i>I hinder</i>
neglĕgo	<i>I neglect</i>	lenio	<i>I assuage</i>
protĕgo	<i>I protect</i>	mollio	<i>I soften</i>
tego	<i>I cover</i>	munio	<i>I fortify</i>
traho	<i>I draw</i>	punio	<i>I punish</i>

§ 37.] Present Tense Active (Indic. Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Am-	o	as	at	āmus	ātis	ant
Mon-	eo	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent
Reg-	o	is	it	īmus	ītis	unt
Aud-	io	īs	it	īmus	ītis	iunt

ENGLISH.

Sing.	<i>I-love,</i>	<i>thou-lovest,</i>	<i>(he) loves ;</i>
Plur.	<i>we-love,</i>	<i>ye-love,</i>	<i>they-love.</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

Present Tense Passive (Indic. Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Am-	or	āris (re)	ātur	āmur	amīni	antur
Mon-	eor	ēris (re)	ētur	ēmur	emīni	entur
Reg-	or	ĕris (re)	ĭtur	īmur	imīni	untur
Aud-	ior	īris (re)	ītur	īmur	imīni	iuntur

ENGLISH.

Sing.	<i>I-am loved,</i>	<i>thou-art-loved,</i>	<i>(he) is-loved ;</i>
Plur.	<i>we-are-loved,</i>	<i>ye-are-loved,</i>	<i>(they) are-loved</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in § 36, through the Present Tense, Active and Passive, with English.

§ 38.] The Vocative is the Case of one addressed, and is used without or with an Interjection : as,

Romŭle, or O Romŭle, *O Romulus.*

§ 39.] The Accusative is the Case of the Nearer Object, and answers the questions, Whom ? What ?

quem video ?	Jubam	puĕrum	eum	te
whom do I see ?	Juba	a boy	him	thee
quid video ?	silvam	agros	ovem	fructus
what do I see ?	a wood	fields	a sheep	fruits.

§ 40.] Transitive Verbs take an Accusative Case of the Nearer Object.

NOTE.—The Accusative very commonly comes before its governing Verb.

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) agricŏla terram arat
 vos agros arātis
 Belgae limum arant
 O virgo, regīnam corŏnas
 leo plurīmas oves vorat
 nugas istas non laudo
 omnes judīcem illum laudant
 nos poētam tantum laudāmus
 vos cum aurīgis urbem intrātis</p> | <p>tu res plures narras
 praemia pueros bonos ornant
 gloria Alexandrum delectat
 Romŭlus bellum parat
 O regīna, creas judīces optīmos
 animal habet artus
 tenēbrae puĕros terrent
 quantum agri habēmus? nihil
 filius amorem parenti debet</p> |
|---|--|
- 10) Juba multum argenti portat 20) tu et Hector arma prohibētis

annus fructūs non praebet
 vos Belgas nōn coercētis, viri
 tu tumultum cohībes, domīne
 laudo maxīma, exerceo minīma
 poētae multa dicunt de Musis
 nos currūs in umbram ducīmus
 hanc sitim nemo vincit
 salūtem regni non neglegīmus
 haud intellēgo fastos ejus aetātis
 30) illud animal trahit duos currus
 duae fagi tauros tegunt
 vos, O iudices, protegītis bonos
 haud neglēgis parentes, fili
 per colles vallesque nos ducis

vina Libērum delectant
 eādem dies multos viros jungit
 vos regītis terram, procēres
 nulli viri moenia custodiunt
 annus tertius hoc opus finit
 40) ea virgo leōnem delēnit
 malos puēros puniunt magistri
 audio multa, pauca loquor
 bella omnia agricolas impediunt
 ver gelu semper mollit
 tu puēros et puellas nutrīs
 nos te amāmus, monēmus, re-
 gīmus, erudīmus
 vos non lenītis manes

(A.)

1) who blames this hardness?
 what farmers carry fruits?
 what poets relate those things?
 ye-prepare no eggs for-us
 glory delights queens greatly
 we all adorn thee, O virgin
 works of-poets admonish us
that lion has very-huge teeth
 most judges forbid tumults
 10) we confine the-tongues of-girls
 war affords little glory to-you
 all-things deter Romulus
 love of-ruling draws thee, Juba
 we-hear thunders but see light-
 nings
 ye-say much about ghosts
 lead Belgians into the wood

thou and I neglect not Julia
 those fields nurture sheep
 thou fortifiest our city, Romulus
 20) we soothe those nobles
 the best books instruct our boys
 silver alone softens farmers
 who assuages tumults of-seas?
 ye hear names of-charioteers
 I blame not but praise him
 keen thunders deter most
 the shade of-the-whole wood
 protects the lambs
 thou neglectest not the glory of-
 creating
 the love of-hearing draws us
 30) I-sing Bacchus and the Muse
 the best poets love the shade

NOTE.—Transitive Verbs are sometimes called Quid-Verbs.

§ 41.] A Transitive Sentence with Active Verb becomes Passive thus :

Active.
agricōla terram arat
the farmer ploughs land

Passive.
terra ab agricōlā arātur
land is ploughed by the farmer

EXERCISES.

Change into Passive construction any Example in § 40.

§ 42.] Cognate Accusative with Intransitive Verbs.

ludere ludum, to play a game.

§ 43.] Accusative of Respect with Verbs and Adjectives.

tremat artūs	nudae sunt lacertos
<i>he trembles in his limbs</i>	<i>they are bare as to the arms.</i>

WORD-LIST.

(1) SUBSTANTIVES.

like mensa, 1, f.
pugna, *battle*
Roma, *Rome*
sententia, *opinion*

like dominus, 2, m.
digitus, *finger*
fluvius, *river*
lacertus, *arm*
ludus, *play, game*

like ovis, 3.
mensis, mens-, *a*
month, m.

(2) ADJECTIVES.

like dens, 3.
mons, mont-, *moun-*
tain, m.

like gradus, 4.
passus, *pace, m.*

like bonus, a, um.
altus, *high, deep*
latus, *wide*
longus, *long*
natus, *born, old*
nudus, *bare*

(3) VERBS.

ambulo, 1, *I walk*
pugno, 1, *I fight*
ludo, 3, *I play*
tremo, 3, *I tremble*
vivo, 3, *I live*

(4) ADVERBS.

quam? *how?*
quamdiu? *how long?*
nuper, *lately*
hodie, *to-day*
cras, *to-morrow*
heri, *yesterday*
tamen, *nevertheless*

NOTE.—Mille passus or mille passuum, *a mīc* (1000 paces).

§ 44.] Accusative of Place.

The Accusative without Preposition answers the question
Whither? if the place is a town or small island: as,

ambūlo Romam.
I walk to Rome.

§ 45.] Accusative of Time and Space.

This answers the questions: How long? How old?
How far? How wide? How high? How deep? as

1. vixit centum annos
he lived a hundred years
2. centum annos natus
a hundred years old.
3. ambulat sex mille passuum.
he walks six miles.
4. moenia sunt viginti pedes alta.
the town-walls are twenty feet high.

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Romūlus pugnam istam pugnāt
agricōla hodie Romam ambūlat
hic puer est decem annos natus
ille mons est mille pedes altus
fluuius est centum pedes latus | mensa longa est centum digītos
ambulatis novem mille passuum
quamdiu vixit Nestor?
centum annos et tres menses
10) tremimus genua et manus |
|---|--|

(A.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) to-play games was pleasant
we were naked (as to our) limbs
that hall is twenty feet wide
I walk often ten miles | in that part the walls were ten
feet high
my boy is nine years old
the river is eight feet deep |
|---|--|

§ 46.] Second list of Prepositions which take the Accusative Case.

adversus (versus)	towards,	intra,	within
	against	juxta	next to, beside
apud	among, at	ob	by reason of
circum	around	penes	in the power of
circa, circiter	about	pone,	behind
cis, citra	on this side of	praeter	besides, along
contra	against	propter	nigh, on account of
erga	towards	supra,	above
extra,	outside of	trans	across
infra,	below	ultra,	beyond

NOTE.—Super upon, subter beneath, take Accusative and Ablative.

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) apud nos hodie sunt pauca vina
circum moenia ambulamus
tu es altus circiter sex pedes
cis fluvium tauri cernuntur
bellum nuper erat contra Belgas
puella erga me amantissima est</p> | <p>juxta te Julia cras erit
ob hanc rem tristes sumus
haec omnia penes reginam sunt</p> <p>10) nemo aderat heri praeter Jubam
proptermalam linguam culparis
trans mare cras currēmus</p> |
|--|--|

(A.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) the sheep are below us
the master sits above you
we are in-the-power-of Juba
who stands behind the queen?
a lamb comes across the river
I see nobody beyond you [day
within the city are tumults to-</p> | <p>thy love towards me is great
the bad speak against the
good</p> <p>10) no lions are on-this-side the
sea
they all run outside the wood
the river was about a mile wide</p> |
|--|---|

§ 47.] Double Accusative.

Some Verbs take two Accusatives.

(1) Verbs, chiefly of 'teaching' and 'asking,' take two Accusatives, one of the Person, the other of the Thing: as,

doceo te littēras
I teach you letters
 is rogat me sententiam meam
he asks me my opinion

NOTE.—These are called Quem-quid Verbs and Sentences.

Such Verbs are :

oro 1, <i>I entreat</i>	doceo 2, <i>I teach</i>
rogo 1, <i>I ask</i>	dedoceo 2, <i>I unteach</i>
flagito 1, <i>I demand</i>	posco 3, <i>I require</i>

NOTE.—The figure marks the Conjugation.

(2) Verbs, called Factitive, of 'making,' 'calling,' 'thinking,' etc., take two Accusatives, of which one (Substantive or Adjective) is a Complement to the other: as,

- (a) eum virum regīna iudicem creat
the queen appoints that man a judge
 haec animalia agnos voco
I call these animals lambs
 nemo te poētam putābit
nobody will account thee a poet
- (b) haec me tristem faciunt
these things make me-sad
 hunc virum sapientem appellāmus
we call this man wise
 ista vina optīma existīmo
I think those wines very-good

NOTE.—These are also called Quid-quale Verbs and Sentences.

§ 48.] List of some Factitive Verbs.

1st CONJ.		3rd CONJ.
aestímo, <i>I esteem</i>	nomíno } <i>I name</i>	dico, <i>I pronounce</i>
appello, <i>I call</i>	nuncŭpo }	duco, <i>I deem</i>
creo, <i>I create, ap-</i>	puto, <i>I account</i>	lego, } <i>I choose, elect</i>
point	voco, <i>I call</i>	eligo, }
declāro, <i>I declare</i>	2nd CONJ.	facio, <i>I make</i>
existímo, <i>I think</i>	censeo, <i>I reckon</i>	4th CONJ.
judíco, <i>I judge</i>	habeo, <i>I hold</i>	reperio, <i>I find</i>
numéro, <i>I count</i>	perhibeo, <i>I report</i>	

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) 1) doceo te multa, puer
dedōces puēros has nugas
salūtem oras Alexandrum
procēres argentum poscītis</p> <p>(2) hanc silvam tenēbras voco
Juliam optīmam puellam
appellāmus
Belgas bonos agricōlas aestimāmus</p> | <p>tu te ipsum aurigam perhibēs
hoc bellum tumultum nuncŭpo</p> <p>10) istum librum nugas duco
tuam linguam acrem putāmus
quishocopus non facile habet?
eum annum felicem numerātis
nostram terram liberrīmam
censēmus
reperio te nimis aspērum</p> |
|---|---|

(A.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) 1) books teach boys much
I-unteach you wars and
tumults
we poets ask glory (of)
the Muses</p> <p>(2) the farmers choose Juba
judge
ye-reckon those fields mud
all judge that age most-
famous</p> | <p>clouds make lightnings keener
we-hold this hall beautiful
that shape I-deem good</p> <p>10) ye-think the shade of-the-
wood pleasant
ye declare Julia queen
he-calls the book Alexander
I-account Bacchus too free
we-report the beech larger
than the pear-tree</p> |
|--|---|

§ 49.] (1) Quem-quid Sentences become Passive thus :

Act. is rogat me sententiam meam
he asks me my opinion

Pass. (ego) rogor ab eo sententiam meam
I am asked by him my opinion

(2) Quid-quale Sentences become Passive thus :

Act. eum virum regina judicem creat
that man the queen appoints a-judge

Pass. is vir a reginā judex creatur
that man by the queen is-appointed judge

Act. hunc virum appellamus sapientem
this man we-call wise

Pass. hic vir a nobis appellatur sapiens
this man is called by us wise

EXERCISES.

Change into Passive Construction the Sentences in §48.

NOTE.—Hence the Passive forms of Quid-quale Verbs are Copulative, and, like *sum*, link a Subject and Complement. Among Copulative Verbs are *videor* 2, *I seem* ; *nascor* 3, *I am born*.

EXERCISES.

A.

1) hic fluvius nominātur Tibēris	nemo nascitur celer
illud animal leo vocatur	isti colles altissimi videntur

(A.)

1) all animals are-born small	that city is-named Rome
this valley seems pleasant	thy opinions are-thought free

§ 50.] Simple Future Tense Active (Indicative Mood).

Singular.			Plural.			
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amā- } Monē- }	bo	bis	bit	bīmus	bītis	bunt
Reg- } Audi- }	am	es	et	ēmus	ētis	ent

ENGLISH.

Sing.	<i>I-shall-love</i>	<i>thou-wilt-love</i>	(he) <i>will-love</i>
Plur.	<i>we-shall-love</i>	<i>ye-will-love</i>	(they) <i>will-love</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

Simple Future Tense Passive (Indic. Mood).

Singular.				Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amā- } Monē- }	bor	{ bēris or bēre	} bītur	bīmur	bimīni	buntur
Reg- } Audi- }	ar	{ ēris or ēre	} ētur	ēmur	emīni	entur

ENGLISH.

Sing.	<i>I-shall-be-loved</i>	<i>thou-wilt-be-loved</i>	(he) <i>will-be-loved</i>
Plur.	<i>we-shall-be-loved</i>	<i>ye-will-be-loved</i>	(they) <i>will-be-loved</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in § 36, through the Future Simple Tense, Active and Passive, with English.

§ 51.] Imperfect Tense Active (Indic. Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amā- Monē- Regē- Audi-ē-	bam	bas	bat	bāmus	bātis	bant

ENGLISH.

Sing.	<i>I-was-loving</i> or <i>I-loved</i>	<i>thou-wast-loving</i> or <i>thou-lovedst</i>	(he) <i>was-loving</i> or <i>loved</i>
Plur.	<i>we-were-loving</i> or <i>we-loved</i> etc.	<i>ye-were-loving</i> or <i>ye-loved</i> etc.	(they) <i>were-loving</i> or <i>loved</i> etc.

Imperfect Tense Passive (Indic. Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amā- Monē- Regē- Audi-ē-	bar	{ bāris or bāre	bātur	bāmur	bamīni	bantur

ENGLISH.

Sing.	<i>I-was-being-loved</i>	<i>thou-wast-being-loved</i>	(he) <i>was-being-loved</i> ;
Plur.	<i>we-were-being-loved</i>	<i>ye-were-being-loved</i>	(they) <i>were-being-loved</i>

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in § 38 through the Imperfect Tense, Active and Passive, with English.

§ 52.]

Exercises

on three Tenses, Active and Passive,
Indicative Mood.

A.

1)aro	culpor	manebīmus	praebebīmur
culpas	narrāris	coercebītis	habebimīni
is intrat	is creātur	30) flebunt	monebuntur
stamus	portāmur	exercēbam	flebar
coronātis	laudamīni	terrēbas	coercebāre
portant	parantur	is admonēbat	ea monebātur
amābo	ornābor	cohibebāmus	ridebāmur
creābis	vorabēris	flebātis	debebamīni
is narrabit	id arabītur	praebebant	habebantur
10)delectabīmus	coronabīmur		
ornabītis	delectabimīni		
vorābunt	amabuntur		
laudābam	portābar		
parābas	creabāre		
hic culpābat	hocnarrabātur		
stabāmus	delectabāmur		
arabāmus	ornabimīni		
intrābant	vorabantur		
	II.		III.
prohibeo	fleor	fallo	intellēgor
20)exerces	terrēris	curris	protegēris
ea ridet	is coercētur	is vincit	ea ducītur
admonēmus	debēmur	40)cernīmus	canīmur
habētis	monemīni	dicītis	trahimīni
praebent	cohibentur	intellēgunt	falluntur
deterrebo	ridēbor	traham	cernar
cohibēbis	exercebēris	canes	neglegēre
is monēbit	ea flebītur	ea teget	is vincētur
		jungēmus	cernēmur
		protegētis	dicemīni
		regent	trahentur
		ducēbam	intellegēbar
		50)neglegēbas	fallebāris
		is canēbat	id tegebātur
		vincebāmus	jungebāmur
		currebātis	cernebamīni
		trahēbant	dicebantur

IV.			
nutrio	punior	impediēmus	audiēmur
lenis	molliris	muniētis	molliemīni
is audit	ea custoditur	venient	punientur
erudīmus	delenīmur	leniēbam	audiēbar
custodītis	nutrimīni	custodiēbas	muniebāre
60) finiunt	muniuntur	ea nutriēbat	is leniebātur
molliam	erudiar	70) finiebāmus	impediebāmur
delenies	leniēris	puniebātis	molliēbamīni
is puniet	id finiētur	erudiēbant	deleniebantur

(A.)

Any English Verb in the above Tenses being given, say or write the Latin for it.

NOTE.—Verbs in io of the 3rd Conj., in forms derived from the Present keep i, except before i, final e, and er: as, capio, *I take*, cap-is, cap-e, cap-ēre. Among these Verbs are: capio, rapio, sapio; facio, lacio, jacio, quatio; cupio, fodio, fugio, pario, specio; gradior, morior, patior: with their compounds. Conjugate any of these Verbs, and say the first three Tenses.

§ 53.] Extended Word-List.

SUBSTANTIVES.

DECL. I.

<i>like mensa, f.</i>	formīca, <i>ant</i>	patria, <i>country</i>
aqua, <i>water</i>	fortūna, <i>fortune</i>	pecunia, <i>money</i>
aurōra, <i>morning, S.</i>	historia, <i>history</i>	sapientia, <i>wisdom, S.</i>
avaritia, <i>avarice, S.</i>	hora, <i>hour</i>	stella, <i>star</i>
bestia, <i>beast</i>	industria, <i>industry, S.</i>	stultitia, <i>folly</i>
copia, <i>plenty</i>	insula, <i>island</i>	superbia, <i>pride, S.</i>
cura, <i>care</i>	ira, <i>anger</i>	via, <i>way</i>
doctrīna, <i>learning</i>	lana, <i>wool</i>	victoria, <i>victory</i>
fabūla, <i>story, fable</i>	luna, <i>moon</i>	virga, <i>rod</i>
femīna, <i>woman, female</i>	luxuria, <i>luxury</i>	vita, <i>life</i>
forma, <i>beauty, form</i>	natūra, <i>nature</i>	Afrīca, <i>S.</i>

Asia, S.
 Athēnae, *Athens*, P.
 Britannia, *Britain*, S.
 Capua, S.
 Eurōpa, *Europe*, S.
 Gallia, *Gaul*.

Italia, *Italy*, S.
 Sicilia, *Sicily*, S.
 Troja, *Troy*, S.
 Vesta, S.
 like agricōla, m.
 convīva, *guest*

navīta } *sailor*
 nauta }
 Numīda, *Numidian*
 Catilina, S.
 Galba, S.
 Numa, S.

DECL. II.

like dominus, m.
 animus, *soul, mind*
 asīnus, *ass*
 autumnus, *autumn*
 cervus, *stag*
 cibus, *food*
 Deus, *God*
 equus, *horse*
 gladius, *sword*
 legātus, *ambassador*
 locus, *place*
 lupus, *wolf*
 marītus, *husband*
 medicus, *physician*
 morbus, *disease*
 nuncius, *messenger*
 radius, *ray*
 servus, *slave*
 Britannus, *Briton*

Choerīlus, S.
 Gallus, *a Gaul*
 Lucius, S.
 Remus, S.
 Romānus, *Roman*
 Sabīnus, *Sabine*
 Tullus, S.
 like fagus, f.
 Corinthus, *Corinth*, S.
 Cyprus, S.
 Lemnus, S.

like puer, m.
 socer, *father-in-law*

like magister, m.
 Teucer, *a Trojan*

like bellum, n.
 aurum, *gold*, S.
 dictum, *saying*

exitium, *destruction*
 exordium, *beginning*
 factum, *deed*
 folium, *leaf*
 frumentum, *corn*
 furtum, *theft*
 gaudium, *joy*
 imperium, *empire*
 ingenium, *talent*
 mendacium, *lie*
 officium, *duty*
 pericūlum, *danger*
 pomum, *apple, fruit*
 pretium, *price*
 remedium, *remedy*
 studium, *study*
 templum, *temple*
 venēnum, *poison*
 vitium, *vice, fault*

DECL. III.

(A.) CONSONANT-NOUNS.

like iudex.
 anser, *goose*, m. ansēr-
 ambitio, *ambition*, f. ambiōn-
 calamitas, *calamity*, f. calamitāt-
 calor, *heat*, m. calōr-
 color, *colour*, m. colōr-
 consul, *consul*, m. consŭl-

creditor, *creditor*, m. creditōr-
 defensio, *defence*, f. defensiōn-
 felicitas, *happiness*, f. felicitāt-
 frater, *brother*, m. fratr-
 hiemps, *winter*, f. hiēm-
 hirundo, *swallow*, f. hirundīn-
 homo, *man*, m. homīn-

honor, }
 honos, } *honour*, m. honōr-
 juvenus, *youth*, f. juventūt-, S.
 labor, *labour, toil*, m. labōr-
 laus, *praise*, f. laud-
 lex, *law*, f. lēg-
 libertas, *freedom*, f. libertāt-
 lux, *light*, f. lūc-
 mater, *mother*, f. matr-
 miles, *soldier*, m. milit-
 oratio, *speech*, f. oratiōn-
 pastor, *shepherd*, m. pastōr-
 pater, *father*, m. patr-
 pax, *peace*, f. pāc-
 ratio, *reason*, f. ratiōn-
 rex, *king*, m. rēg-
 sol, *sun*, m. sōl-
 sanguis, *blood*, m. sanguīn-, S.
 senectus, *old age*, senectūt-, S.
 soror, *sister*, f. sorōr-
 temeritas, *rashness*, f. temeritāt-

terror, *terror*, m. terrōr-
 timor, *fear*, m. timōr-
 uxor, *wife*, f. uxōr-
 veritas, *truth*, f. veritāt-
 virtus, *virtue, valour*, f. virtūt-
 voluptas, *pleasure*, f. voluptāt-
 Cicēro, m. Cicerōn-, S.
 Hannibāl, m. Hannibāl-, S.
 Milo, m. Milōn-, S.
 Pallas, f. Pallād-, S.
 Venus, f. Venēr-, S.

like nomen, n.

corpus, *body*, corpōr-
 frigus, *cold*, frigōr-
 genus, *race, kind*, genēr-
 lac, *milk*, lact-, S.
 mel, *honey*, mell-
 pecus, *cattle*, pecōr-
 tempus, *time*, tempōr-
 vellus, *fleece*, vellēr-

(B.) I-NOUNS.

like ovis.

apis, *bee*, f. āp-
 civis, *citizen*, c. civ-
 fames, *hunger*, f. fam-, S.
 navis, *ship*, f. nav-
 vulpes, *fox*, f. vulp-
 Socrātes, m. Socrāt-, S.

like gradus, m.

appetitus, *appetite*
 magistrātus, *magistrate*

like dens.

ars, *art*, f. art-
 mens, *mind*, f. ment-
 mors, *death*, f. mort-
 nox, *night*, f. noct-

like mare.

rete, *net*, n. rēt-

DECL. IV.

senātus, *senate*
 usus, *use*
 vultus, *countenance*

DECL. V.

fides, *faith*, f.
 glacies, *ice*, f. S.
 meridies, *noon*, m. S.
 spes, *hope*, f.

ADJECTIVES.

like bonus.
 absolūtus, *acquitted*
 barbārus, *barbarous,*
barbarian
 callidus, *crafty*
 candidus, *white,*
candid
 confectus, *outworn*
 contentus, *content*
 desidiōsus, *lazy*
 eximius, *eminent*
 frigidus, *cold*
 honestus, *honourable*

imbecillus, *weak*
 impius, *impious*
 ingenuus, *high-bred*
 irātus, *angry*
 natus, *born*
 pallidus, *pale*
 praeteritus, *past*
 probus, *honest*
 imprōbus, *dishonest*
 stultus, *foolish*
 tacitus, *silent*
 vacuus, *empty, void*
 verus, *true*

like tristis.
 dulcis, *sweet*
 flebilis, *lamented*
 mitis, *mild*
 nobilis, *noble*
 turpis, *base*
like ingens.
 sapiens, *wise*
like felix.
 dives, *rich,* divit-
 pauper, *poor,* pau-
 per-

VERBS.

CONJ. 1.
like amo.
 abundo, *I abound*
 accuso, *I accuse*
 aegrōto, *I am sick*
 certo, *I contend*
 cremo, *I burn*
 erro, *I err*
 firmo, *I strengthen*
 labōro, *I labour*
 mellifico, *I make*
honey
 privo, *I deprive*
 trepido, *I quiver*
 vaco, *I-am-at-leisure*
 vulnēro, *I wound*

CONJ. 2.
like moneo.
 admoneo, *I remind*
 careo, *I-am-without*
 egeo } *I need*
 indigeo }
 gaudeo, *I delight*
 jaceo, *I lie-down*
 palleo, *I am pale*

CONJ. 3.
like rego.
 affluo, *I am affluent*
 caedo, *I beat, kill*
 capio, *I take*
 discēdo, *I depart*
 emo, *I buy*

gero, *I carry on*
 lego, *I choose, read*
 meto, *I mow*
 peto, *I seek, attack*
 sapio, *I am wise*
 sero, *I sow*
 surgo, *I rise*
 tero, *I wear out*
 vello, *I pluck*
 vendo, *I sell*

CONJ. 4.
like audio.
 dormio, *I sleep*
 scio, *I know*
 nescio, *I know not*

ADVERBS.

congruenter, *agree-*
ably

etiam, *also, even*
 fidenter, *confidently*

paene, *almost*
 utiliter, *usefully*

§ 54.] The Dative is the Case of the Recipient, or Remoter Object.

It answers the Questions, To Whom? To What? For Whom? For What? as,

Cui datum?	puero,	urbi	mihī
<i>to whom given?</i>	<i>to-the-boy</i>	<i>to-the-city</i>	<i>to-me</i>
Cui (rei) aptus?	operi	libris	umbræ
<i>for what fit?</i>	<i>for-work</i>	<i>for-books</i>	<i>for-the-shade</i>

§ 55.] A Dative is joined to many Adjective (with their Adverbs) and Verbs.

Words are called Trajective or Cui-words, if their sense suggests a Recipient.

(A.) ADJECTIVES.

CLASS I. (Nearness and its Contraries).

<i>like bonus.</i>	propinquus, <i>near</i>	commūnis, <i>common</i>
cognātus, <i>related</i>	vicīnus, <i>neighbouring</i>	simīlis, <i>like</i>
consentaneus, <i>agree- able</i>	<i>like niger.</i>	dissimīlis, <i>unlike</i>
contiguus, <i>touching</i>	sacer, <i>sacred, sācr-</i>	<i>like felix.</i>
contrarius, <i>contrary</i>	<i>like tristis.</i>	par, <i>equal, pār-</i>
finitimus, <i>adjoining</i>	aequalis, <i>equal</i>	impar } <i>unequal</i>
obvius, <i>meeting</i>	affinis, <i>akin</i>	dispar }

CLASS II. (Demonstration and its Contraries).

<i>like bonus.</i>	notus	} <i>known</i>	obscurus, <i>obscure</i>
certus, <i>certain</i>	cognītus		perspicuus, <i>clear</i>
dubius, <i>doubtful</i>	ignōtus	} <i>unknown</i>	solītus, <i>usual</i>
manifestus, <i>manifest</i>	incognītus		insolītus, <i>unusual</i>

CLASS III. (Gratification and its Contraries).

<i>like bonus.</i>	<i>damnōsus, injurious</i>	<i>perniciōsus, pernicious</i>
<i>aequus, equal, just</i>	<i>fidus, faithful</i>	<i>like tristis.</i>
<i>iniquus, unjust</i>	<i>idoneus, fit, adapted</i>	<i>fidēlis, faithful</i>
<i>amicus, friendly</i>	<i>infidus, unfaithful</i>	<i>infidēlis, unfaithful</i>
<i>inimicus, unfriendly</i>	<i>gratus, grateful</i>	<i>utilis, useful</i>
<i>adversus, opposed</i>	<i>ingrātus, ungrateful</i>	<i>inutilis, useless</i>
<i>benignus, kind</i>	<i>jucundus, pleasant</i>	<i>salutāris, wholesome</i>
<i>carus, dear</i>	<i>molestus, troublesome</i>	<i>like acer.</i>
<i>commōdus, convenient</i>	<i>noxius, harmful</i>	<i>salūber, healthy, salubrious</i>
<i>incommōdus, inconvenient</i>	<i>innoxius, harmless</i>	
	<i>odiosus, hateful</i>	

CLASS IV. (Dominion and its Contraries).

*like felix.**supplex, suppliant, supplicating*

To these Classes add Passive Participles, Gerundives and Adjectives in -bilis, with many others.

(B.) VERBS.

(a) CUI-VERBS, being INTRANSITIVE.

CLASS I. (Nearness and its Contraries).

CONJ. 1.	<i>praeluceo, I outshine</i>
<i>adsto, I stand near</i>	<i>praesideo, I preside over</i>
<i>appropinquo, I approach</i>	
<i>praesto, I surpass</i>	CONJ. 3.
	<i>adsisto, I stand by</i>
CONJ. 2.	<i>antecello } I excel</i>
<i>immineo }</i>	<i>excello }</i>
<i>impendo }</i>	<i>occurro, I meet</i>
<i>haereo }</i>	<i>praecurro, I outstrip</i>
<i>adhaereo }</i>	<i>succedo, I succeed</i>

CLASS II. (Demonstration and its Contraries).

innotesco, 3, *I become known*

CLASS III. (Gratification and its Contraries).

CONJ. 1.

obtrecto, *I disparage*

CONJ. 2.

faveo, *I favour*indulgeo, *I indulge*invideo, *I envy*noceo, *I hurt*placeo, *I please*displiceo, *I displease*studeo, *I study*succenseo, *I am wroth with*

CONJ. 3.

credo, *I believe*fido } *I trust*

confido }

diffido, *I distrust*ignosco, *I excuse, pardon*illūdo, *I mock*maledico, *I revile*parco, *I spare*satisfacio, *I satisfy*succurro, *I succour*

CONJ. 4.

subvenio, *I assist*

CLASS IV. (Dominion and its Contraries).

CONJ. 1.

impĕro, *I command*obtempĕro, *I obey*pugno, *I fight against*repugno, *I resist*regno, *I reign over*supplico, *I supplicate*tempĕro, *I govern*

CONJ. 2.

pareo, *I obey*

CONJ. 3.

cedo, *I yield*resisto, *I resist*

CONJ. 4.

obedio, *I am obedient to*servio, *I serve*

NOTE 1.—Class I. includes Sum and its Compounds, and in all classes of Cui-Verbs and Cui-Quid Verbs are found many Verbs compounded with bene, male, satis, re-, ad, ante, con, in, inter, de, ob, sub, super, post, and prae.

NOTE 2.—Est, sunt, with Dative, signify 'having:' as, est mihi gallina, *I have a hen.*

NOTE 3.—A Dative *for which* something happens (Dativus Commodi) may be joined to most Verbs, with the sign, 'for:' as,

at vos non vobis mellificātis, apes
but ye make honey not for-yourselves, O-bees.

(b) CUI-QUID VERBS, being TRANSITIVE.

CLASS I. (Nearness and its Contraries).

CONJ. 1.	misceo	} <i>I mingle</i>	jungo	} <i>I join.</i>
compāro, <i>I compare</i>	admisceo		conjungo	
concilio, <i>I unite, reconcile</i>	commisceo		adjungo, <i>I adjoin</i>	
CONJ. 2.	addo, <i>I add</i>	CONJ. 3.	oppōno, <i>I oppose</i>	
adhibeo, <i>I apply</i>	addūco, <i>I lead up</i>		praepōno	} <i>I prefer</i>
			antepōno	

CLASS II. (Demonstration and its Contraries).

CONJ. 1.	monstro, <i>I show</i>	CONJ. 3.
affirmo	negō, <i>I deny</i>	dīco, <i>I say, tell</i>
confirmo	nuncio, <i>I tell</i>	ostendo, <i>I show</i>
commemōro, <i>I relate</i>	probo, <i>I prove</i>	scribo, <i>I write</i>

CLASS III. (Gratification and its Contraries).

CONJ. 1.	ministro, <i>I furnish</i>	eripio, <i>I rescue</i>
commōdo, <i>I lend</i>	recūso, <i>I refuse</i>	fido
consēcro, <i>I consecrate</i>	suppedito, <i>I supply</i>	confido
dedīco, <i>I dedicate</i>		mitto, <i>I send</i>
dō, <i>I give</i>	CONJ. 3.	promitto, <i>I promise</i>
dono, <i>I present</i>	adīmo	reddo, <i>I restore</i>
mando, <i>I entrust</i>	dēmo	solvo, <i>I pay</i>
commendo, <i>I recommend</i>	committo, <i>I commit</i>	trado, <i>I deliver</i>
	credo, <i>I lend, trust</i>	tribuo, <i>I afford</i>

NOTE.—The Interjections *hei, alas, vae, woe*, take a Dative.

§ 56.]

EXERCISES.

A.

1) ager fluvio proxīmus est
 ea nota regi sunt
 multa homīni dubia sunt
 leo damnosus pecōri est

tu es jucundus amīcis
 haec sunt laudanda magistro
 flebilis es nobis
 praepōno pacem bello

mons imminet urbi
 10) dat tibi silva viam
 erīpis me morti
 redditur terrae corpus
 forti fortūna favet
 ratiōni nos obtemperāmus

nocti fidunt
 haec tibi laudi sunt
 est mihi soror
 pugnāmus amori
 non cedimus irae
 20) virtūti nati sumus

(A.)

1) the son is like the father
 the city is sacred to-Pallas
 nothing was more-certain to-us
 many-things are unknown
 to-men
 girls are dear to-mothers
 peace was useful to-the-city
 the slave is unfaithful to-his-
 lord
 thou art adapted to-thy-
 country
 I-will-lend thee gold
 10) I-was-rescued by thee from-
 danger

he-recommends me to-the-
 king
 he said many-things to-the-
 queen
 sheep afford wool to-men
 the moon sends light to-the-
 earth
 the sailors cling to-the-ships
 gold excels silver
 vices displease God
 the soldiers will-spare the
 citizens
 to-obey appetite is base
 20) to-resist anger is honourable

B.

1) finitimus-Tibēri mons stabat
 agricōlam poētae impārem putāmus
 hic puer regīnae cognātus appellātur
 virtūtes vitiis contrariae habentur
 mors omnibus est communis
 ludebāmus heri ludum bello similem
 cras pugnam ludo dissimilem pugnabitis
 vina Libēro sacra aestimabantur
 haud obscura nobis est Romūli gloria
 10) virtus consentanea est rerum natūrae

(B.)

1) Sicily is-seen neighbouring to-Italy
 we-reckon Remus unequal to-Romulus

this seems certain to-you, doubtful to-us
 the-thing had-been known long to-Alexander
 silver comes welcome to-most
 nobody will-be kinder to-me than you
 we-call a son-in-law akin to-a-father-in-law
 the Romans were-thought very-unlike the Britons
 nothing is more-troublesome to-farmers than the fox
 10) we-think morning a convenient hour for-walking

C.

1) victoria Romānis haud insolita erat Aurōra Musis amica dicitur rem manifestam iudici facitis erimus tibi nos, regina, fideles carus Alexandro Choerilus ille fuit	utiles este patriae, viri aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit lupi ovibus perniciosi sunt vulpes noxiae sunt gallinis 10) nihil urbi salubrius est quam aquae copia
--	---

(C.)

1) the Belgians come suppliant to-the-Romans
 wines have-been often not harmless to-men
 Venus is-reported more-unfriendly to-Pallas than
 to-Bacchus
 the king's words will-seem opposed to-peace
 Italy is nearer to-Gaul than to-Britain
 the Trojans fortified a city very-near the sea
 to-some-men vices are pleasanter than virtues
 I-saw lately a girl very-like Julia
 Julia and Juba will-come not unwelcome to-us
 10) be not unfaithful to-your-country, O nobles

D.

1) quis non vitiis virtutes antepōnet?
 feminae Sabīnos Romānis conciliābant
 miscebātur aquae vinum
 Alexander urbi jam milites adducēbat
 hei mihi, libertas Teucris adimētur

- Juba Romūlo non est comparandus
 quid mihi negas rem manifestam ?
 nihil senatui scribebātur praeter nugas
 nemo probābit ista sapienti cuilibet
 10) nuper nunciabātur regi victoria

(D.)

- 1) we-add walls to-the-city
 who will-prefer Venus to-Pallas ?
 the Sabines were-adjointed to-Rome
 arms will-be-taken-away from-slaves
 physicians apply remedies to-diseases
 virtue is-opposed to-vice
 this I-affirm to-you confidently
 I-was-relating that tumult to-the-king
 we-showed those tables to-the-queen
 10) they-dedicate temples to-Bacchus and Venus

E.

- 1) optimi libri pueris dabuntur
 quis nobis argentum commodābit ?
 altĕrum templum Palladi consecrabātur
 altĕrum mox Venĕri dedicabĭtur
 commendo tibi me et meos amōres
 vae tibi, montes auri civĭbus promittis
 urbs Roma Gallis tradĭtur
 Jubae debes aurum : quando ei reddes ?
 nihil utĭle filio recusābo
 10) pecuniae creditoribus solventur
 viro femĭna salūtem mittit
 servi convĭvis vina ministrant

(E.)

- 1) farmers give water to-lambs
 ye-will-commit that affair to-us

the king sends a messenger to-the-Romans
 more was-promised than was-paid to-the-city
 the land affords enough corn to-the-soldiers
 the Britons supplied chariots for-the-war
 a good chief restores light to-his-country
 poets dedicate life to-the-Muses
 virtue and industry recommend boys to-masters
 10) the peace will-be-intrusted to-honest ambassadors

F.

1) immīnet urbi mons altissimus luna stellarum radiis praelucet Sicilia Italiae paene adhaeret morbo venienti medicus occurret Numa Romulo succēdit, Numae Tullus	haeres Romānis innotescēbant boni puēri libris vacant virtūti favēre dicitur Deus Deo confidēre cuncti debēmus 10) callida vulpes agricōlis illūdit
--	---

(F.)

1) ye-stand-near the queen, O virgins
 Tullus yielded to-none of-the-nobles
 Numa in peace excelled Romulus
 alas me! vices often outstrip virtues
 that danger becomes-known to-Alexander
 the bulls and lambs approach the-wood
 we-are-at-leisure always for-virtue and wisdom
 be-present to-us, O Muses
 Pallas (was) not absent-from the city
 10) God is to-me a shepherd and a guide

G.

1) stulti parentes puēris indulgēbunt
 nihil turpius est quam invidēre virtūti
 nemīni nocebimus, nemīni maledicēmus
 aliorum vitiis minoribus ignosces

sed tuis vitiis non parces
 stulta placent stultis
 pauperibus succurrere divitum opus est
 impium est patriae succensere
 vir probus creditōri satisfāciet

- 10) nunc Musis studēmus : mox historiae studebīmus
 pecunia homini aut impērat aut servit
 parentibus obedīmus : regīnae parēmus
 nemo probus legibus resistit
 regnat Britannis Victoria regīna
 Musae non abērunt bonis poētis

(G.)

- 1) to believe so-many stories is not easy
 the nobles were-favouring peace more than war
 boys seldom distrust poets
 Alexander indulged his-faults too-much
 the-worst-men envy the glory of-virtue
 pride always displeases citizens
 that bad son was-wroth with-his-father
 to-command ourselves is the-greatest empire
 good children will-be-obedient to-parents
 10) to-obey laws is better than to-resist magistrates
 poets often supplicate the Muses
 wise girls govern their-tongues
 to-reign-over farmers is worse than to-serve kings
 we-pardon some but spare not all
 a charioteer studies horses, a farmer lands

H.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) non nobis tantum vivimus
vivimus etiam patriae et amicis
tibi aras, tibi seris, tibi metis
Numa virgines Vestae legit
naturae congruenter vivemus
sunt nobis mitia poma | homini est animus cum cor-
pore
nimium auri saepe calamitati
fuit
vulpes gallinis terrōri sunt
10) exitio est avidum mare nautis |
|---|---|

(H.)

- 1) men ought to-live for-men
 we-err not for-ourselves alone
 he-is a father for-the-city, and a husband for-the-city
 the good live usefully to-their country
 that virgin had a beautiful shape
 ye will-have plenty of-fruits in the field
 virtues are (for) a glory to-men
 faith and duty will-be (for) a care to-me

§ 57.] The Ablative is the Case of Circumstance.

It answers the Questions by (with, from, in, than, for, at, of, etc.) whom or what? as,

A quo datum? a rege ab urbe a me
by whom given? by the king by the city by me

Quo dante? rege urbe me (dante)
(from) whom giving? (from) the king the city me (giving)

The Ablative is joined to Verbs, Participles, Adjectives, and Substantives, to express almost any Circumstance.

§ 58.]

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1) stat pallidus irā
 ea trepidat metu
 lapide vulneratur
 gladiis certant
 a patre laudaberis
 tu bono ingenio es
 hi genere nobiles sunt
 haec parvo vendam
 hoc multo melius erit</p> | <p>lacte et melle abundo
 dives agris ille est
 privaberis auro
 liber terrore sum
 vere veniunt hirundines
 totā urbe pugnant
 patriā discedimus
 vivit Athenis
 ea frigidior glacie est</p> |
|---|---|
- 20) ii sanguine gaudent 20) hoc melle dulcius est

(A.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) ye-are outworn with-hunger
they were-beaten with-rods
we take fishes with-nets
I-am-blamed by most
she is of-great industry
he-sold his-country for-gold
men are not equal by-nature
in-the-whole-of Asia there-are
tumults | we are content with-a-little
10) leaves fall in-autumn
they-depart from-Troy
Italy abounds in-wine
that sea is void of-fish
luxury is worse than-avarice
diseases are stronger than-re-
medics |
|--|---|

B.

- 1) ambitione malā aut argenti pallet amōre
 dente lupus cornu taurus petit
 dentes usu teruntur, non igne cremantur
 Socrātes nostrā sententiā sapientissimus fuit
 nomīne poēta, re barbūrus ille est
 Socrātes acquissīmo animo vitam finit
 reperiuntur cervi candido colōre
 sol multis partibus major est quam luna
 pax animi non emītur auro
- 10) asīnus cibo minīmo contentus est
 Nilus fluvius piscibus abundat
 sapientia prima est stultitiā carēre

(B.)

- 1) many are-deceived by-foolish hope
 these fight with-swords, *those* with-stones
 Romulus is great in-mind but small in-body
 the walls were-fortified with-the-greatest care
 she is a girl of-eminent beauty and learning
 the Nile is deeper by-a-good-deal than-the-Tiber
 hope (is) not bought for-a-price

Crassus was-affluent in-lands and monies
 the body has-need-of many things
 10) Rome laboured with-two contrary vices, avarice
 and luxury

C.

1) nemo omnibus horis sapit Troja decem annis capitur terrā marique bellum gerebātur totā terrā tonitrua audiuntur uno patre nascimur omnes	Romā discēdens in Britanniam venio melior est auro virtus laudāmur ab his, culpāmur ab illis
---	--

(C.)

1) in-certain places geese are-plucked twice in the-year
 the judge comes from-Capua to-Rome
 nothing is swifter than-time
 death comes with-silent foot
 lazy boys rise at-noon
 virtue is-commended even by bad men

NOTE 1.—A town or small island of the 1st or 2nd Declension Singular expresses 'place where' by the endings -ae, -i : as Romae, *at Rome*; Capuae, *at Capua*; Cypri, *at Cyprus*. So domi, *at home*; humi, *on the ground*.

Quid Romae faciam?
what can-I-do at-Rome?

It expresses 'place whence' by the Ablative without Preposition.

NOTE 2.—An Ablative Case is used with

dignus, <i>worthy</i> indignus, <i>unworthy</i> opus est, <i>there is need</i> fungor, 3, <i>I perform</i>	fruor, 3, <i>I enjoy</i> utor, 3, <i>I use</i> vescor, 3, <i>I eat, feed-on</i>
---	---

And Verbs or Adjectives of abounding, filling, wanting, depriving, etc.

D.

1) ego vivo Lemni, tu Capuae domi fui heri, humi dormiens dignus es odio, indignus honore opus est mihi pecuniā	fungemur officiis virtutis uti vitā melius est quam frui pastores lacte vescuntur hic auro caret: is argento affluit
--	---

(D.)

we are at-Corinth, ye at-Rome	ye have need of-soldiers
10) I (shall) not be at-home to-morrow	Hannibal enjoys victory, but uses it not
all the eggs lie upon-the-ground	we-eat the fruits of-the-fields
Socrates is worthy of-the-greatest praise	the soldiers need corn
	ye are-affluent in-fruits

NOTE 3.—The Ablative of a Substantive with a Participle (sometimes with another Substantive or an Adjective) is usually called Absolute: as, *Augusto imperante*, *Augustus being Emperor*; for which we may write *Augusto imperatore*.

§ 59.] The Genitive is the Case of the Proprietor.

It answers the questions Of whom (whose)? Of what? as,

Cujus donum ?	Juliae	patris	urbis
the gift of whom ?	of Julia	of the father	of the city
whose gift ?	Julia's	the father's	the city's
Cujus (rei) copia ?	auri	aquae	fructuum
plenty of what ?	of-gold	of-water	of-fruits

The Genitive is chiefly joined to Substantives and Partitive Words. See § 17 and § 26, § 27.

§ 60.] The Genitive is also joined to a few Verbs, and to certain Adjectives.

The Verbs are such as express plenty or want; memory or forgetfulness; accusation, condemnation, or acquittal; pity, shame, regret, repentance, etc.

The Adjectives express plenty, desire, care, knowledge, memory, guilt, or their contraries, etc.; others are Participial Adjectives. Among which are,

like bonus.

<i>avidus, greedy</i>	<i>improvidus, improvi-</i>	<i>plenus, full</i>
<i>consciū, conscious</i>	<i>dent</i>	<i>prodīgus, prodigal</i>
<i>cupīdus, desirous</i>	<i>oblītus, forgetful</i>	<i>profūsus, lavish</i>
<i>insciū</i>	<i>parcus, thrifty</i>	<i>providus, provident</i>
<i>ignārus</i> } <i>ignorant</i>	<i>perītus, skilful</i>	<i>reus, accused</i>
<i>nesciū</i>	<i>imperītus, unskilful</i>	<i>studiōsus, fond</i>

like tristis.

<i>fertilis, fertile</i>	<i>inānis, empty</i>	<i>sterīlis, barren</i>
--------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------

like ingens.

<i>amans, fond</i>	<i>impatiens, impatient</i>	<i>sciens, skilful</i>
<i>patiens, patient</i>	<i>prudens, aware</i>	<i>insciens, unskilful</i>

like felix.

<i>memor, mindful, memōr-</i>	<i>inops, destitute, inōp-</i>
<i>immēmōr, unmindful, immemōr-</i>	<i>particeps, partaker, particip-</i>
<i>expers, devoid, expert-</i>	<i>capax, capable, capāc-</i>
<i>compos, possessed of, compōt-</i>	<i>tenax, tenacious, tenāc-</i>
<i>impos, powerless, impōt-</i>	<i>edax, devouring, edāc-</i>

§ 61.]

EXERCISES.

A.

- 1) Romani gloriae cupidissimi habentur
 Catilina pecuniae profusus fuerat
 naturā sumus studiōsi virtūtis
 stulti rerum futurarum improvidi sunt
 memōres semper erīmus mortis
 mens scelēris conscia haud felix fuerit
 non ero tui oblītus
 omnia honesta gaudiorum plena sunt

- bestiae rationis et orationis expertes sunt
 10) vir iratus impos animi est
 canis amantissimus domini est
 aliquae bestiae frigoris impatientes sunt
 Verres accusatus est avaritiae et superbiae
 multa nos admōnent rerum praeteritarum

(A.)

- 1) none were greedier of-praise than the Romans
 ants are not unmindful of-winter
 Gaul was fertile of-men and fruits
 we are not destitute but prodigal of-gold
 Alexander was most-skilful in-war
 man alone is partaker of-reason
 Catilina was patient of-hunger and cold
 Galba was-thought capable of-empire
 Petillius was accused but acquitted of-theft
 10) men are not fond enough of-truth
 Asia was full of-Roman citizens
 the king was now desirous of-fighting

B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) tantusesthominumtimormortis
quantus est Juliae amor nostri
imbecilli animi est temeritas
imprōbi hominis est mendacio
fallere | magni est formica laboris
annus est tempus mensium duo-
decim
voluptatem virtus minimi facit
facta pluris sunt quam dicta |
|--|---|

(B.)

- 1) Cicero's defence of-Milo is very-skilful
 rashness is rather of-youth than of-old-age
 it-is of-equal folly to-believe too-little and too-much
 Socrates was a man of-eminent talent
 Xerxes had a fleet of-a-thousand ships
 of-what-price (quanti) is virtue? Of-the-greatest

§ 62.]

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE ACTIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
2nd Pers. S.	am-ā	mon-ē	reg-ě	aud-ī
— — P.	am-āte	mon-ēte	reg-īte	aud-īte

ENGLISH.

love, advise, rule, hear (thou, ye)

PRESENT TENSE PASSIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
2nd Pers. S.	am-āre	mon-ēre	reg-ěre	aud-īre
— — P.	am-amīni	mon-emīni	reg-imīni	aud-imīni

ENGLISH.

be (thou, ye) loved, advised, ruled, heard

FUTURE TENSE ACTIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
2nd Pers. S.	am-āto	mon-ēto	reg-īto	aud-īto
3rd Pers. S.	am-āto	mon-ēto	reg-īto	aud-īto
2nd Pers. P.	am-atōte	mon-etōte	reg-itōte	aud-itōte
3rd Pers. P.	am-anto	mon-ento	reg-unto	aud-iunto

ENGLISH.

(thou, he, etc., ye) must love, advise, rule, hear.

FUTURE TENSE PASSIVE.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
2nd Pers. S.	am-ātor	mon-ētor	reg-ītor	aud-ītor
3rd Pers. S.	am-ātor	mon-ētor	reg-ītor	aud-ītor
3rd Pers. P.	am-antor	mon-entor	reg-untor	aud-iuntor

ENGLISH.

(thou, he, etc., they) must be loved, advised, ruled, heard.

NOTE.—The Negative Adverb used with the Imperative Mood is *nē*, not: *as*,

O formōse puer, nimium ne crede colōri.

O beautiful boy, trust not too-much to-complexion.

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in the previous Word-Lists through the Imperative Mood, Present and Future Tenses, Active and Passive, with English.

A.

1) <i>mi puer, ora et labōra</i>	<i>admonemīni sine irā, femīnae</i>
<i>O cīves, avaritiam culpāte</i>	<i>bella pro patriā fortīter geruntor</i>
<i>obēdi patri tuo, bone fili</i>	<i>judīces praemia ne capiunto</i>
<i>discedīte vitiis, O Britanni</i>	<i>ne stultos amīcos eligītote</i>

(A.)

- 1) rise all from table, O-guests
 magistrates must-contend against luxury
 the town-walls must-be-strengthened by the-citizens
 friend, lie-down with me under this beech
 kings must-be-wise ; citizens must-obey
 the thrifty ant must-labour in-summer
 sleep not too long, my Lucius
 boys (ye must) not live with the dishonest

§ 63.] Word-List of Adverbs.

<i>admōdum, very, quite</i>	<i>longē, far</i>	<i>sanē, clearly</i>
<i>certē, certainly</i>	<i>mox, soon</i>	<i>statim, immediately</i>
<i>cur</i>	<i>omnīno, entirely</i>	<i>valdē, very [ingly]</i>
<i>quare</i> } <i>why?</i>	<i>parīter, equally</i>	<i>vehementer, exceed-</i>
<i>ferē, almost, usually</i>	<i>penītus, thoroughly</i>	<i>verē</i> } <i>truly</i>
<i>frustra, in vain</i>	<i>planē, distinctly</i>	<i>vero</i> }
<i>immo, yes, nay</i>	<i>prorsus, altogether</i>	<i>vix, scarcely</i>

§ 64.] Perfect Tense Active (Indic. Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amāv- Monu- Rex- Audīv- }	i	isti	it	imus	istis	{ ērunt or ēre

ENGLISH.

Sing. <i>I-have-loved</i>	<i>thou-hast-loved</i>	(he) <i>has-loved</i>
Plur. <i>we-have-loved</i>	<i>ye-have-loved</i>	(they) <i>have-loved</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.
or	or	or
Sing. <i>I-loved</i>	<i>thou-lovedst</i>	(he) <i>loved</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

Perfect Tense Passive (Indicative Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amāt- Monīt- Rect- Audit- }	us	us	us	i	i	i
	sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt

ENGLISH.

Sing. <i>I-have-been-loved</i>	<i>thou-hast-been-loved</i>	(he) <i>has-been-loved</i>
Plur. <i>we-have-been-loved</i>	<i>ye-have-been-loved</i>	(they) <i>have-been-loved</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.
or	or	or
Sing. <i>I-was-loved</i>	<i>thou-wast-loved</i>	(he) <i>was-loved</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in the previous Word-Lists through the Perfect Tense Active and Passive, with English.

§ 65.] Future-Perfect Tense Active (Indicative Mood).

	Singular.				Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Amāv- Monu- Rex- Audīv- }	ěro	ěris	ěrit		erīmus	erītis	ěrint

ENGLISH.

Sing. <i>I-shall-have- loved</i>	<i>thou-wilt-have- loved</i>	<i>(he) will-have- loved</i>
Plur. <i>we-shall-have- loved</i>	<i>ye-will-have- loved</i>	<i>(they) will-have- loved</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

Future-Perfect Tense Passive (Indicative Mood).

	Singular.				Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Amāt- Monīt- Rect- Audīt- }	us	us	us		i	i	i
	ero	eris	erit		erīmus	erītis	erunt

ENGLISH.

Sing. <i>I-shall-have- been-loved</i>	<i>thou-wilt-have- been-loved</i>	<i>(he) will-have-been- loved</i>
Plur. <i>we-shall-have- been-loved</i>	<i>ye-will-have-been- loved</i>	<i>(they) will-have- been-loved</i>

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in the previous Word-Lists through the Future-Perfect Tense, Active and Passive, with English.

§ 66.] Pluperfect Tense Active (Indicative Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amāv- Monu- Rex- Audīv- }	ĕram	ĕras	ĕrat	erāmus	erātis	erant

ENGLISH.

Sing. <i>I-had-loved</i>	<i>thou-hadst-loved</i>	<i>(he) had-loved</i>
Plur. <i>we-had-loved</i> etc.	<i>ye-had-loved</i> etc.	<i>(they) had-loved</i> etc.

Pluperfect Tense Passive (Indicative Mood).

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Amāt- Monīt- Rect- Audit- }	us	us	us	i	i	i
	eram	eras	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant

ENGLISH.

Sing. <i>I-had-been- loved</i>	<i>thou-hadst-been- loved</i>	(he) <i>had-been- loved</i>
Plur. <i>we-had-been loved</i>	<i>ye-had-been-loved</i>	(they) <i>had-been loved</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

EXERCISES.

Say any Verb in the previous Word-Lists through the Pluperfect Tense, Active and Passive, into English.

§ 67.] Exercises on three Tenses, Active and Passive (Indicative Mood).

A.

I.			
Active	Passive.	Active.	Passive.
1) accusāvi	probātus sum	firmaverātis	vulnerāti erātis
firmavisti	dedicātus es	privavērant	dedicāti erant
is vulnerāvit	privāta est		
probavimus	accusāti sumus		II.
dedicavistis	firmāti estis	admonui	coercītus sum
privavērunt	vulnerāti sunt	20) terruisti	debītus es
firmavēro	accusātus ero	ea cohibuit	is habītus est
vulneravēris	probātus eris	habuimus	terrīti sumus
ea privavērit	is dedicātuserit	coercuistis	cohibīti estis
10) probaverimus	privāti erīmus	debuēre	admonīti sunt
accusaverītis	firmāti erītis	terruēro	habītus ero
dedicavērunt	vulnerāti erunt	habuēris	admonītus eris
vulneravēram	probātus eram	is debuērit	ea cohibīta erit
probavēris	accusātus eras	cohibuerīmus	debīti erīmus
is accusavērat	firmāta erat	admonuerītis	coercīti crītis
dedicaverāmus	privāti erāmus	30) coercuērunt	terrīti erunt

Active.	Passive.	Active.	Passive.
terruēram	debītus eram	traxerāmus	ducti eramus
admonuēras	habītus eras	neglexerātis	tecti eratis
is cohibuērat	is coercītus erat	dixērant	juncti erant
coercuerāmus	terrīti erāmus		
habuerātis	cohibīti erātis		
debuērant	admonīti erant		
	III.		IV.
dixi	tectus sum	mollīvi	custodītus sum
neglexisti	tractus es	nutrivisti	eruditus es
is duxit	dicta est	is punīvit	finīta est
40) junxīmus	ducti sumus	custodivīmus	nutrīti sumus
texistis	neglecti estis	erudivistis	punīti estis
traxēre	juncti sunt	60) finivēre	mollīti sunt
duxēro	neglectus ero	nutrivēro	punitus ero
junxēris	dictus eris	finivēris	mollītus eris
ea traxērit	is tectus erit	ea custodivērit	nutrītus erit
neglexerīmus	ducti erīmus	erudiverīmus	finīti erīmus
dixerītis	juncti erītis	molliverītis	custodīti erītis
texērint	tracti erunt	punivērint	eruditi erunt
junxēram	dictus eram	erudivēram	nutrītus eram
50) duxēras	neglectus eras	punivēras	finītus eras
texērat	tracta erat	finivērat	mollīta erat
		70) nutriverāmus	custodīti erāmus
		custodiverātis	eruditi erātis
		mollivērant	punīti erant

NOTE 1.—The following contractions are often used :

aver into ār-
avis — as
iver — ier

ever- into ēr
evis- — ēs
evis — iis or īs

as,

amavēram × amāram
amavisti × amasti
audivēram × audiēram

flevērunt × flērunt
flevisti × flēsti
audivisti × audiīsti or audīsti

NOTE 2.—In the Passive Tenses fui may be used for sum ; fuēro for ero ; fuēram for eram : as, amatus fui, amatus fuēris, amati fuērant.

(A.)

Any English Verb in the foregoing Tenses being given by word of mouth, or in writing, say or write the Latin for it: as,

Question.	Answer.	Question.	Answer.
<i>I had taught</i>	docuēram	<i>ye had been en-</i>	mandāti cra-
<i>thou satest</i>	sēdisti	<i>trusted</i>	tis
<i>she will have sold</i>	ea vendidērit	<i>they will have been</i>	addīti erunt
<i>we were attacked</i>	petīti sumus	<i>added</i>	
		etc.	etc.

§ 68.] Conjugation-Form of some Select Verbs.

Here the Present Indicative, Infinitive, Perfect, and Supine in *-um* are given.

CONJUGATION I.

	Pres.	Infin.	Perf.	Sup.
Usual Form :	-o	-āre	-āvī	-ātum.
But				
1) do	dāre	dēdi	dātum	<i>give</i>
sto	stāre	steti	—	<i>stand</i>

CONJUGATION II.

Usual Form :	-eo	-ēre	-ui	-ītum.
But				
1) fleo	flēre	flēvi	flētum	<i>weep</i>
doceo	docēre	docui	doctum	<i>teach</i>
misceo	miscēre	miscui	mistum	<i>minge</i>
rideo	ridēre	risi	risum	<i>laugh</i>
maneo	manēre	mansi	mansum	<i>remain</i>

Pres.	Inf.	Perf.	Sup.	
jubeo	jubēre	jussi	jussum	<i>command</i>
sedeo	sedēre	sēdi	sessum	<i>sit</i>
video	vidēre	vīdi	visum	<i>see</i>
faveo	favēre	fāvi	fautum	<i>favour</i>
10) moveo	movēre	mōvi	mōtum	<i>move</i>

CONJUGATION III.

Usual Form: -ō -ēre -si, -tum (with many other forms).

But

1) fluo	fluēre	fluxi	fluxum	<i>flow</i>
vivo	vivēre	vixi	victum	<i>live</i>
traho	trahēre	traxi	tractum	<i>draw</i>
ludo	ludēre	lusi	lusum	<i>play</i>
cedo	cedēre	cessi	cessum	<i>yield</i>
mitto	mittēre	mīsi	missum	<i>send</i>
scribo	scribēre	scripsi	scriptum	<i>write</i>
premo	premēre	pressi	pressum	<i>press</i>
gero	gerēre	gessi	gestum	<i>wage, carry on</i>
10) rapio	rapēre	rapui	raptum	<i>seize</i>
eripio	eripēre	eripui	ereptum	<i>snatch-away</i>
colo	colēre	colui	cultum	<i>till</i>
consūlo	consulēre	consului	consultum	<i>consult</i>
pono	ponēre	posui	positum	<i>place</i>
cerno	cernēre	crevi	cretum	<i>see, discern</i>
sero	serēre	sevi	sātum	<i>sow</i>
cupio	cupēre	cupīvi	cupitum	<i>desire</i>
peto	petēre	petīvi	petitum	<i>seek, attack</i>
quaero	quaerēre	quaesīvi	quaesitum	<i>seek</i>
20) tero	terēre	trīvi	tritum	<i>wear-away</i>
disco	discēre	didici	—	<i>learn</i>
posco	poscēre	poposci	—	<i>demand</i>
curro	curreēre	cucurri	cursum	<i>run</i>
fallo	fallēre	fefelli	falsum	<i>deceive</i>
parco	parcēre	peperci	parsum	<i>spare</i>

	Pres.	Infin.	Perf.	Sup.	
	cado	cadĕre	cecīdi	casum	<i>fall</i>
	caedo	caedĕre	cecīdi	caesum	<i>beat, kill</i>
	cano	canĕre	cecīni	cantum	<i>sing</i>
	tango	tangĕre	tetĭgi	tactum	<i>touch</i>
30)	addo	addĕre	addīdi	additum	<i>add</i>
	condo	condĕre	condīdi	conditum	<i>found, hide</i>
	credo	credĕre	credīdi	creditum	<i>believe</i>
	vendo	vendĕre	vendīdi	venditum	<i>sell</i>
	facio	facĕre	fĕci	factum	<i>make, do</i>
	interficio	interficĕre	interfĕci	interfectum	<i>kill</i>
	vinco	vincĕre	vīci	victum	<i>conquer</i>
	ago	agĕre	ĕgi	actum	<i>do, act</i>
	frango	frangĕre	frĕgi	fractum	<i>break</i>
	lego	legĕre	lĕgi	lectum	<i>choose, read</i>
40)	fodio	fodĕre	fōdi	fossum	<i>dig</i>
	capio	capĕre	cĕpi	captum	<i>take</i>
	emo	emĕre	ĕmi	emptum	<i>buy</i>
	adīmo	adimĕre	adĕmi	ademptum	<i>take away</i>
	verto	vertĕre	verti	versum	<i>turn</i>
	fido	fīdĕre	fīsus sum	fisum	<i>trust</i>
	findo	findĕre	fīdi	fissum	<i>cleave</i>
	bibo	bibĕre	bībi	bibitum	<i>drink</i>
	vello	vellĕre	{ velli } { vulsi }	vulsum	<i>pluck</i>
	statuo	statuĕre	statui	statūtum	<i>appoint</i>
	tribuo	tribuĕre	tribui	tribūtum	<i>assign</i>
50)	solvo	solvĕre	solvi	solūtum	<i>loose, pay</i>

CONJUGATION IV.

Usual Form : -io -īre -īvi -ītum.

But

1)	vincio	vincīre	vinxi	vinctum	<i>bind</i>
	sentio	sentīre	sensi	sensum	<i>feel</i>
	reperio	reperīre	reppĕri	repertum	<i>find</i>
	venio	venīre	vēni	ventum	<i>come</i>

§ 69.] Add these Irregular Verbs.

1) possum	posse	potui	—	<i>am able</i>
volo	velle	volui	—	<i>am willing</i>
nolo	nolle	nolui	—	<i>am unwilling</i>
malo	malle	malui	—	<i>am more willing</i>
fero	ferre	tuli	latum	<i>bear</i>
eo	ire	ivi	itum	<i>go</i>

PRESENT TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.			Plural.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
possum	potes	potest	possumus	potestis	possunt
volo	vis	vult	volūmus	vultis	volunt
nolo	nonvis	nonvult	nolūmus	nonvultis	nolunt
malo	mavis	mavult	malūmus	mavultis	malunt
fero	fers	fert	ferimus	fertis	ferunt
eo	is	it	imus	itis	eunt

NOTE.—Possum makes Fut. S. potēro, Imperf. potēram, as a compound of sum. Eo, Fut. S. ibo, Imperf. ibam. The other Indicative Tenses are regularly formed. Nolo, fero, eo, have Imperative Mood, Noli, nolito, etc.; fer, ferto, etc.; i, ito, etc.

§ 70.] The Infinitive has a Perfect Tense formed from the Perfect-stem :

Act. in -isse, as

amav-isse, to-have-loved.

Pass. in -us esse, as

amāt-us esse, to-have-been-loved.

NOTE 1.—The Infinitive in -re, -ri, belongs to Imperfect as well as Present; the Infinitive in -isse, -us esse, to Pluperfect as well as Perfect.

NOTE 2.—The Infinitive of the Future Act. is in -ūrus esse, as *amatūrus esse, to-be-about-to-love.*

§ 71.] Prolative Infinitive.

A simple Infinitive, carrying on the construction of a Verb or Adjective, is said to be Prolative: as,

possum venīre, *I-am-able to come*
 vis docēri, *you-are-willing to-be-taught*
 is nonvult discēre, *he-is-unwilling to-learn*
 malūmus ire, *we-are-more-willing to-go*
 vos digni estis amāri, *ye-are worthy to-be-loved*
 Hector dicitur cecīdisse pro patriā, *Hector is said to-have-fallen for his-country.*

§ 72.] Oblique Infinitive.

An Infinitive with its Subject Accusative following a principal Sentence is said to be Oblique: as,

Principal Sentence.

credo
I believe

dicis
you say

Oblique Clause.

me posse venīre
that-I am-able to-come

te velle docēri
that-you are-willing to-be-taught

NOTE.—Posse and velle are Oblique Infinitives having Oblique Subjects me, te: venīre and docēri are Prolative as before. Me posse venīre and te velle docēri are Oblique Clauses; and each Principal Sentence (credo — dicis) with its Clause forms a Compound Sentence.

§ 73.] Se.

The Reflexive Pronoun se, with its Possessive suus, is referred to a word of the Third Person which is usually the Subject of the Sentence: as,

sentit ānīmus se vi suā movēri
the soul feels that-it is-moved by its-own force

But *se*, *suus*, may be referred to the Object, where that reference cannot be mistaken: as,

Scipionem impellit ostentatio sui.
ostentation of-self sways Scipio.

§ 74.]

EXERCISES.

A.

1) sto	1) īs	1) ferunt
steti	ivisti (iisti)	tulērunt
stetēram	iveras (ieras)	tulērat
stetēro	ivēris (iēris)	tulērint
stare possum	ire potes	ferre possunt
stare potui	ire potuisti	ferre potuērunt
stare potuēram	ire potuēras	ferre potuērant
stare potuēro	ire potuēris	ferre potuērint
stare volo	ire vis	ferre volunt
10) stare volui	10) ire voluisti	10) ferre voluērunt
stare voluēram	ire voluēras	ferre voluērant
stare voluēro	ire voluēris	ferre voluērint
stare nolo	ire nonvis	ferre nolunt
stare nolui	ire noluisti	ferre noluērunt
stare noluēram	ire noluēras	ferre noluērant
stare noluēro	ire noluēris	ferre noluērint
stare malo	ire mavis	ferre malunt
stare malui	ire maluisti	ferre maluēre
stare maluēram	ire maluēras	ferre maluērant
20) stare maluēro	20) ire maluēris	20) ferre maluērint

Any Infinitive may similarly be taken with

potēro	volam	nolam	malam
potēris	voles	noles	males
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
potēram	volēbam	nolēbam	malēbam
potēras	volēbas	nolēbas	malēbas
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

(A.)		
I	thou	(he, she, it)
mingle	minglest	mingles
have-mingled	hast-mingled	has-mingled
mingled	mingledst	mingled
etc.	etc.	etc.
am-able to-mingle	hast-been (wast)	has-been (was)-able
etc.	-able to-mingle	to-mingle
	etc.	etc.
we	ye	they
mingle	mingle	mingle
have-mingled	have-mingled	have-mingled
mingled	mingled	mingled
etc.	etc.	etc.
have-been (were)	have-been (were)	have-been(were)-able
-able to-mingle	-able to-mingle	to-mingle
etc.	etc.	etc.

Carry these translations through the Verbs am-able, am-willing, am-unwilling, am-more-willing.

B.

1) erras	credo te erratūrum esse
erravisti (errasti)	credēbam te erratūrum esse
erravēras (errāras)	lupum video
erravēris (errāris)	lupum vidi
credēris errāre	lupum vidēram
credēris erravisse (errasse)	lupus mihi visus est (fuit)
creditus es errāre	20) lupus mihi visus erat (fuerat)
creditus es erravisse (errasse)	videor mihi lupum vidēre
credo te errāre	videor mihi lupum vidisse
10) credo te erravisse (errasse)	dixi lupum mihi visum esse
credēbam te errāre	dictus sum lupum vidisse
credidi te erravisse (errasse)	dictum erat lupum mihi
credēris erratūrus esse	visum esse

scit se errāre
 sciunt se errāre
 sciēbat se errāre
 sciēbant se errāre
 30) scit se errasse
 sciunt se errasse
 scivit se errasse
 scivēre se errasse
 etc. etc.

scit se amāri
 sciunt se amāri
 sciēbat se amāri
 sciēbant se amāri
 scit se amātum esse
 sciunt se amātos esse
 40) scivit se amātum esse
 scivēre se amātos esse
 etc. etc.

NOTE.—The Future Infinitive Passive may be expressed (1) by the Impersonal Infinitive iri with Supine in *-um*: *as, scio captum iri naves, I know that the ships will be taken*: (2) by *futurum esse* or *fore*, with *ut, that, and Verb*.

(B.)

Exercises in English on the Latin Tenses, the Prolative Infinitive, and the Oblique Infinitive, may be obtained by taking any short Simple Sentence in the Present Tense (*as, I walk, etc., ye sit, etc., he sings, etc., they drink, etc., the law commands, he hurts nobody, etc.*), and requiring this to be expressed (1) in other Indicative Tenses, (2) in the Prolative Infinitive with such Verbs as *possum, volo, dicor, etc.*, (3) in the Oblique Infinitive with any Principal Verb of opinion, perception, affirmation, negation, etc. (*such as credo, puto, existimo, scio, audio, video, dico, nego, etc.*). In doing such Exercises the learner must be carefully taught how to use *se, suus*. This practice should be constantly required until these important forms of construction are quite familiar to him: *as,*

the law commands
 the law will-have commanded
 the law is-said to-command
 we-hear that-the-law com-
 manded

they hurt nobody
 they-will-hurt nobody
 they-are-able to-hurt nobody
 they-think that-they will-hurt
 nobody

C.

- 1) vir uxoris mortem fleverat
 navita de stellis nos penitus docuerat
 ego certe flet; vos fere riseritis
 Catilinam superbia et avaritia moverunt
 milites manere iussi sunt et mansere
 Pallas nunquam Teucris faverat
 mel cum lacte fluxisse vidimus
 Numa leges Romanis dedisse narratur
 templum Vestae prope Tiberim stetisse scimus
 10) in Alexandro vitia virtutibus mista esse didicimus

(C.)

- 1) ye had-lived with us; we played with you
 laws were-written for-the-Romans by Numa
 to-have-yielded to-fortune was the duty of-wisdom
 to-have-learnt philosophy entirely strengthens the soul
 Galba had-carried-on very-many wars
 I-had-desired in-vain to-live at-Athens
 why (was) nobody able to-deceive the master?
 I scarcely believe that-Julia was-unwilling to-go
 I-wished rather to-be-deprived of-gold than of-freedom
 10) Caesar said (that) he came, saw, conquered

D.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) prorsus nego te sapere, Luci
haud ipse putas te sapere, Luci
Lucius ipse se sapere negaverit
plane intellego ipse me errare
ipse se errasse statim intellexit
ipsi cives intellegunt se errasse
ipse cum militibus suis ibit
rex ire se dicit cum suis mili-
tibus
moenia munitum iri credo | 10) ipse iturus fuerat cum mili-
tibus suis
ipse se mox iturum esse dixit
cum militibus suis
improba sane vox est: proximus
sum egomet mihi
improbum illud est: ipse sibi
quisque proximus
omnia sua secum portant
is sua se secum portasse putat |
|---|--|

(D.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) a good citizen lives not for-himself alone, but also for-his-country
 good citizens think they live not for-themselves alone but equally for their country
 a wise-man carries almost all his-goods with him
 wise-men say (that) they carry their-goods with them
 Themistocles is-said to-have-killed himself by-poison
 he-himself is quite mindful of-his-own duties</p> | <p>Juba himself seemed to-me to-have-been altogether forgetful of-his parents
 he-says himself that-he never saw a man more-troublesome to-him
 every-one is-said to-have his-own pleasures
 10) it-is a true saying that-every-one has his-own duties
 his-own work is far easiest to-every man
 all-men say (that) their-own work is far easiest to-them</p> |
|--|--|

§ 75.] The Relative Pronoun Qui.

The Relative Qui agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person.

NOTE 1.—Qui is of any Person. It introduces a Clause, and its Antecedent is that Noun-term in the Principal Sentence, to which it is referred. The Case of the Relative depends on the construction of its Clause; in which it may be Subject, Object, Circumstance or Proprietor, like any other Noun.

NOTE 2.—The use of the Relative may be illustrated by regarding it as placed between two Cases of the same Substantive; with the first of which it agrees in Gender, Number and Person; with the second in Case: as,

- | | | | | | |
|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| 1. Vir | quem | virum | vides | rex | est |
| 2. Vir | quem | — | vides | rex | est |
| 3. — | quem | virum | vides | rex | est |
| 4. — | quem | — | vides | rex | est |

All these forms are found; but form 2 is most usual: next to it form 4.

EXAMPLES.

Prin. Sent.	Relative Clause.				
ego sum	qui	quem	cujus	cui	a quo
ego sum	quae	quam	cujus	cui	de quā
tu es	qui	quem	cujus	cui	cum quo
tu es	quae	quam	cujus	cui	sine quā
is est	qui	quem	cujus	cui	sub quo
ea est	quae	quam	cujus	cui	pro quā
id est	quod	quod	cujus	cui	quo
nos sumus	qui	quos	quorum	quibus	a quibus
nos sumus	quae	quas	quarum	quibus	de quibus
vos estis	qui	quos	quorum	quibus	cum quibus
vos estis	quae	quas	quarum	quibus	ex quibus
ii sunt	qui	quos	quorum	quibus	pro quibus
eae sunt	quae	quas	quarum	quibus	sine quibus
ea sunt	quae	quae	quorum	quibus	in quibus

NOTE.—For cum quo, cum qua, cum quibus, etc., may be written quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum.

The learner may be required to make complete Sentences from the foregoing Table.

§ 76.]

EXERCISES.

A.

- 1) ego, quem culpasti, non eram culpandus
 tu, vero, Luci, qui me culpavēras, non ēs laudandus
 is, cui cives vehementer favent, consul futūrus est
 nos magistrātus sumus, a quibus urbs protegītur
 Deus est a quo creāti sumus, et in quo vivimus
 vir amat uxōrem, a quā ipse amātur et quacum vivit
 ego vos, puēri, quos dignos censeo, ornatūrus sum
 milites itūri sunt, quorum nomīna appellāta erunt

hirundīnes, quae vere veniunt, ante hiēmem eunt
 10) confidite huic cīvi, cujus fidem cognitam habētis
 nihil, quod non honestum est, bonum esse potest
 ea eligenda sunt nobis, quae optima putāmus

(A.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) we-love the land in which we-
were born
farmers reap the fruits which
they-had-sown
God is our Father, whose laws
we-obey
many stories are-related of Ro-
mulus, who founded Rome
he-fought against the Sa-
bines, whose virgins he-
had-seized
the nations which were con-
quered he-united with the
Romans | girls are not beautiful, whose
faces are better than-their-
minds
there-are many by whom it-is
disagreeable to-be-praised
men, whom their-own life dis-
pleases, cannot be happy
10) this is what you, who were-
present, wrote to-me, who
was-absent
ye are worthy of-praise, for-
whom a little is enough
some sleep till (in) noon,
which* I-deem base |
|--|--|

NOTE.—Quicumque and quisquis, *whosoever, whatsoever*, follow the same rules as qui.

§ 77.]

Correlation.

Correlative Pronouns and Particles correspond to one another. The first three kinds are—

- (1) Interrogative.
- (2) Demonstrative.
- (3) Relative.

NOTE.—Interrogative and Relative are usually the same in form.

* The Relative, referred to a Sentence, is Neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Interrogative.	Demonstrative.	Relative.
(1) quis ? etc. <i>who ?</i>	is, etc. <i>he (she, etc.)</i>	qui, etc., (quem, etc.) <i>who (whom, whose, etc.)</i>
qualis ? etc. <i>of what kind ?</i>	talis, etc. <i>such</i>	qualis, etc. (qualem, etc.) <i>as</i>
quantus ? etc. <i>how great ?</i>	tantus, etc. <i>as (so) great</i>	quantus, etc. (quantum) <i>as</i>
quot ? <i>how many ?</i>	tot <i>as (só) many</i>	quot <i>as</i>
(2) quam ? <i>how ?</i>	tam <i>so</i>	quam <i>as</i>
quoties ? <i>how often ?</i>	toties <i>as (so) often</i>	quoties <i>as</i>

And many more.

NOTE 1.—Qualis, quantus, agree with a word in their own clause.

NOTE 2.—The Demonstrative is often not expressed, the Relative being construed as including it: qui, *he-who*; quot, *as-many-as*; quoties, *as-often-as*.

NOTE 3.—The Correlatives eo, quo, tanto, quanto, are used as Ablatives of Measure to strengthen Comparative and Superlative words.

§ 78.] Interrogation.

Questions are asked by Interrogative Pronouns and Particles, or without them.

NOTE.—For Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs see § 16, § 18, § 19.

Interrogative Conjunctions are

utrum	num
an	-ně

Of these -ně is enclitic (added on to another word); num expects the answer 'no.'

Question.	Answer.
utrum veniet Lucius ?	veniet
an veniet Lucius ?	he will
venietnē Lucius ?	vero (etiam)
will Lucius come ?	yes
num Lucius veniet ?	non veniet
will Lucius come ?	he will not
	non
	minimē } no

NOTE 1.—The Particle may be omitted ; in which case the Verb comes first : as, Veniet Lucius ? *will Lucius come ?*

NOTE 2.—Annon or nonne is used if the answer 'yes' is expected : as, nonne veniet Lucius ? *will not Lucius come ?* (i. e. surely he will).

NOTE 3.—If the question is double, utrum, num, -nē, or no Particle, stands in the former Clause, an (generally) in the second : as, utrum veniet Lucius an aberit ? *will Lucius come, or be absent ?* venietne Lucius annon ? veniet Lucius necnē ? *will Lucius come or not ?*

§ 79.]

EXERCISES.

A.

1) quales sunt puēri ?

puēri tales sunt qualis pater

qualis pater est, puēri sunt

qualis est puella ?

puella talis est qualem matrem vidimus

puella est qualem matrem vidimus

quot sunt sententiae ?

tot sunt sententiae quot homīnes

tam providae estis, femīnae, quam apes aut formīcae

10) quoties hic loquitur toties errat

quoties loquitur errat

quo vetustiora vina sunt, eo sunt meliora

quanto quisque sapientior, eo modestior erit

, tanto sum pessimus omnium poēta,

quanto tu optimus omnium patrōnus

(A.)

of-what-kind are the wines ?

the wines are such as the land itself

how-great are the cities ?

the cities are as-great as ye-saw Capua

20) how-many eggs (have) you found ?

I-found as-many eggs as I-walked feet

we-have women as wise as Pallas, as beautiful as Venus

ye-go as-often as ye-wish

the higher the sun is, the less are the shadows

the shorter the nights are, by-so-much the longer are
the days

B.

1) flevitne puella ? Admodum	nonne mortuus est pater ? Immo
utrum in Galliam ivisti ? Ivi	ante tres menses
num duas habetis patrias ?	utrum stetistis an sedistis ? Se-
Non habemus	dīmus
num paci student ? Minīmē	Romae mansūrus es necne ?

(B.)

1) are you about-to-go to-Athens ? I am

do you believe such a-story ? No

shall-we-stay at-Lemnus, or go to-Cyprus ?

did you see the queen or not ? We did not

did you hear the thunder or not ? We did

§ 80.] Conjugation of Deponent Verbs.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
1 Pers. Pres.	Venor	Vereor	Utor	Partior
2 Pers. Pres.	venāris	verēris	utēris	partīris
Infin. Pres.	venāri	verēri	uti	partīri
Perfect	venātus sum	verītus sum	usus sum	partītus sum

Ger. in <i>dum</i>	venandum	verendum	utendum	partiendum
„ <i>di</i>	venandi	verendi	utendi	partiendi
„ <i>do</i>	venando	verendo	utendo	partiendo
Gerundive	venandus	verendus	utendus	partiendus
Sup. in <i>um</i>	venātum	veritum	usum	partitum
„ <i>u</i>	venātu	veritu	usu	partitu
Part. Pres.	venans	verens	utens	partiens
„ Perf.	venātus	veritus	usus	partitus
„ Fut.	venatūrus.	veritūrus	usūrus	partitūrus.

NOTE 1.—Intransitive Deponents have neither Gerundive Adjective nor Supine in *-u*.

NOTE 2.—See Shorter Form, § 35.

§ 81.] Word-List of some Deponent Verbs.

A. INTRANSITIVE (without Case).

CONJ. 1. *like* venor.

arbitror, *think*
conor, *endeavour*
glorior, *boast*
laetor, *rejoice*
nugor, *trifle*
suspīcor, *suspect*
vagor, *wander*
versor, *abide, am occupied*

CONJ. 3. *-i* (various)

labor, lapsus, *glide*
moriōr, mortuus, *die*
nascor, natus, *am born*
proficiscor, profectus, *go*

CONJ. 4. *-īri*.

orior, ortus, *arise*

B. TRANSITIVE (Quid-Verbs).

CONJ. 1. *like* venor.

comitor, *accompany*
contemplor, *contemplate*
hortor, *exhort*
imitor, *imitate*
meditor, *meditate*
miror, *wonder*
admīror, *admire*
popūlor, *lay waste*

moror, *delay*

precor, *pray*

solor } *console*
consōlor }

venēror, *adore*

CONJ. 2. *-ēri*.

fateor, fassus } *confess*
confiteor, confessus }

mereor, meritus, *deserve*
 revereor, reveritus, *reverence*

CONJ. 3. -i (various).

adipiscor, adeptus, *acquire*
 patior, passus, *suffer*

sequor, secutus, *follow*
 ulciscor, ultus, *avenge*

CONJ. 4. -iri.

experior, expertus, *try*
 molior, molitus, *plan, contrive*

C. CUI-VERBS (take Dative).

CONJ. 1. -ari, -atus.

adversor, *oppose*
 adūlor, *flatter* (also Transitive)
 auxilior, *aid*
 consilior, *counsel*
 domīnor, *rule over*
 gratūlor, *congratulate*
 insidior, *plot against*
 modēror, *govern* (also Acc.)
 opitūlor, *help*
 stomāchor, *am wroth with*

CONJ. 2. -eri, -itus.

medeor, *heal* (no Sup.)

CONJ. 3. -i (various).

collōquor, collocutus, *converse*
 irascor, iratus, *am angry with*

CONJ. 4. -iri.

assentior, assensus, *agree with*
 blandior, *coax, fawn on*

D. CUI-QUID VERBS (take Acc. with Dat.)

CONJ. 1. -ari, -atus.

minor }
 minītor } *threaten*

CONJ. 2. -eri, -itus.

polliceor, *promise*

CONJ. 3. -i (various).

loquor, locutus, *speak*

queror, questus, *complain*

CONJ. 4. -iri, -itus.

impertior, *impart*
 largior, *bestow*
 mentior, *lie*
 partior }
 dispertior } *divide*

E. DEPONENTS WHICH TAKE ABLATIVE.

dignor 1, *deem worthy*
 dedignor 1, *deem unworthy*
 fruor, frūitus 3, *enjoy*
 fungor, functus 3, *perform*

I.

F

nitor, nisus (nixus) 3, *lean on*
 utor, usus 3, *use*
 vescor 3, *feed on*
 potior, potitus 4, *gain* (also Gen.)

F. DEPONENTS WHICH TAKE GENITIVE.

recordor 1, <i>remember</i>	obliviscor, oblitus 3, <i>forget</i>
misereor, miseritus or misertus	reminiscor (no Sup.) 3, <i>recollect</i>
2, <i>pity</i>	

These four Verbs also take the Accusative.

§ 82.] The Verb Fīo.

Fīo is used as the Passive of facio in the Present-stem Tenses.

Fīo, *I am made, I become.*

PRESENT INDICATIVE.		IMPERFECT.	
Singular.	Plural.		
1. fīo	—	1. fīēbam	fīebāmus
2. fīs	—	2. fīēbas	fīebātis
3. fīt	fīunt	3. fīēbat	fīēbant
FUTURE SIMPLE.		INFINITIVE.	
1. fīam	fīēmus	fīeri	
2. fīes	fīētis	IMPERATIVE.	
3. fiet	fient	2. fi	fite

§ 83.] Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal Verbs are used only in the Third Persons Singular, and in the Infinitive: as,

deceat	it beseems te ire	you to go=
			it is proper for you to go
deſecet	it miſbeseems me ire	me to go=
			it is improper for me to go
oportet	it behoves nos ire	us to go=
			we ought to go

libet	<i>it pleases</i>	. . . mihi ire	<i>me to go=</i>	:
			I like to go	
licet	<i>it is allowed</i>	. tibi ire	<i>you to go=</i>	
			you may go	
poenitet	<i>it repents</i>	. . . me culpae	<i>me of the fault=</i>	
			I repent the fault	
pudet	<i>it shames</i>	. . . nos facti	<i>us of the deed=</i>	
			we are ashamed of the deed	
piget	<i>it irks</i> nos erroris	<i>us of the error=</i>	
			we regret the error	
taedet	<i>it wearies</i>	. . . te vitae	<i>you of-life=</i>	
			you are wearied of life	

NOTE 1.—The foregoing Verbs are of the 2nd Conjugation, like *monet*, and form the same Tenses: *as, decēbit, decēbat, decuit, decēre, decuisse, etc.* Libet, licet, pudet, piget, also form libitum est, licitum est, puditum est, pigitum est, etc.

NOTE 2.—Intransitive Verbs are used Impersonally in the Third Persons and Infinitive Passive: *as, luditur a me, it is played by me, i.e. I play.* The Neuter Gerundive is used Impersonally with *est* to express meetness or necessity: *as, ludendum est mihi, there must be playing for me, i.e. I must play.* The Cases are often omitted: *as, luditur, we (they) play; ludendum est, we (they) must play.*

§ 84.] Other Defective Verbs are :

1. aio, *I say*, ais, ait, aiunt: aiebam, etc.; aiam, etc.
2. inquam, *quoth I*, inquis, inquit; inquimus, —, inquiunt, with some other forms.
3. The Preteritives, only used in the Perfect-stem Tenses :
 - (1) coepi, *I began or begin*: coepisti, etc.
So coepĕro, etc., coepĕram, etc., coepisse.
 - (2) meminī, *I remember*: meministi, etc.
So meminĕro, etc., meminĕram, etc., meminisse; and
Imperative Fut. mĕmento.
 - (3) ōdi, *I hate*: ōdisti, etc.
So ōdĕro, etc., ōdĕram, etc., ōdisse.

§ 85.] Gerundive Attraction is a frequent construction in Latin.

A Transitive Gerund is attracted to the Gender and Number of its Object, while the Object is attracted to the Case of the Gerund. Thus,

for	consilium	liberandi	urbem
write	consilium	liberandae	urbis
	<i>the design</i>	<i>of freeing</i>	<i>the city.</i>
for	triumvir	agros	dividendo
write	triumvir	agris	dividendis
	<i>a triumvir</i>	<i>for dividing</i>	<i>lands.</i>

§ 86.]

EXERCISES.

A.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) Alexander et Hannibal magnam gloriam adepti sunt bestiae in eo loco morantur in quo nati sunt vir probus raro suspicatur alterum esse improbum agros Italiae Galli populabantur ego et tu inter nos colloquemur aliqua laus est fortiter venandi agni oves secuturisunt ad urbem Romani passi sunt adimi sibi libertatem, quam male usi erant gratulamur tibi, qui non nugaris, sed in naturam contemplandam versaris</p> | <p>10) nemo medetur ei cui irascitur ea laudanda sunt quae laudem merentur uxoris carae moriens reminiscitur Hector alii vitam fruuntur, alii utuntur is gloria potitur, qui virtutis officiis fungetur care puer, venerare Deum, reverere parentes auxiliabor bonis viris, pauperibus opitulabor stulti gloriantur se magnis parentibus ortos esse vir bonus Deo nixus erit</p> |
|---|--|

(A.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) they who seem to-trifle have
 meditated often the greatest-
 things
 we-think that-the-king re-
 joiced greatly in-his-victory
 I-was-born at-a-certain time :
 at-some (time) I-shall-die
 set-before thyself the highest-
 things for imitating
 we-consolated ourselves with-
 the-hope of-better times
 Hector's valour helped not the
 Trojans
 nobody came to-assist the Sa-
 bines against Rome
 he counselled me to-try all-
 things</p> | <p>live-mindful of-death: months
 and years glide
 10) the sun bestows on-us light
 and heat
 I-remember what I-wish-
 not: I-cannot forget what
 I-wish
 about-to-speak great-things,
 we-wander often through
 the-clouds
 Augustus died at-Nola in
 Campania
 ye-flattered and fawned-on us
 with-the-hope of-gaining
 Catilina, being-wroth-with
 the nobles, plotted-against
 the city</p> |
|--|---|

B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1) hortandi sunt puēri ad virtū-
 tem et ad industriam
 Hannibal peritissimus fuit
 belli gerendi
 tanto labōri ferendo nos im-
 pāres sumus
 quod fiēri non potest, id velle
 facēre non decet
 Brutus in liberandā patriā est
 interfectus
 hiemps et ver agrorum colen-
 dorum tempōra sunt
 autumnus ad agros metendos
 idoneus est</p> | <p>quid agitur Capuae? luditur
 et bibitur
 loquendum est cum omnibus,
 nemini mentiri debemus
 10) moriendum est certē: id
 incertum an ipso die
 quod tibi fiēri non vis, altēri
 non faciendum est
 idemne tu ais, quod alter ait?
 non mihi, inquis, ista placent.
 Erras, inquam
 puēri ludentes aiunt: Rex
 erit qui rectē faciet
 spes majores moderandae sunt</p> |
|--|---|

(B.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) Catilina wished to-be-made
consul, but was not made
there-is need of-industry for
acquiring glory
the system of-using and of-
enjoying life ought to-be
the same
true happiness consists in-per-
forming duties
Augustus, if any, was equal
to ruling the city
the wisdom of-God is-seen in
hiding those-things which
are about-to-be
for-thee is the-sowing: for-
thee will-be the-mowing</p> | <p>for-thee also, my son, should-
be the labouring
we-should-use time: time
(aetas) glides with-swift foot
10) boys say that-life is long. Ye-
err, quoth Cicero
we-should-confess rather that-
art is long, life short
I-was-abiding at-Rome, intent
(deditus) on-writing books
we-should-recollect always
the greatest citizens
we-should-do the best-
things: so we-shall-be-
come the best-men
they-pitied me, who had-
suffered so-many evils</p> |
|--|--|

C.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) dedecet te senatui adversari
conāri semper oportet opti-
mum esse virum
sapientem decet ita vivēre ut
loquītur
cum amico loqui tibi licet ut
tecum
natūram optimam ducem sequi
oportēbit
misēret me istius viri miserrīmi
male consūlit senectūti quem
labōris piget
taedet me pudetque civium
quibus cum vivitur</p> | <p>proficiscēre, puer, quo coe-
pisti, ad laudem et gloriam
10) virtūtem amāre, vitia odisse,
debēmus
quod non licet tibi id libēre
non decet
bene factorum nunquam nos
poenituerit
hoc semper dulce est, acti
meminisse labōris
mementote, puēri, optimi ma-
gistri, quicum versabamini
qui nos odisti te non dignamur
honore</p> |
|---|--|

(C.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) I-pitied him, who (was) not
ashamed of-his folly
it-will-be-proper for-the-wise
to-admire nothing too-much
whom men fear, very-often
they-hate
you-had-remembered me, who
had-not forgotten you
in war nothing ought to-be-
neglected
what I-promised you, that I-
will-remember to-perform
the wretched (are) very-easily
wearied of-life
ye-complained to-me much
of-Juba | nobody may fight against his-
country
10) it-is-improper for-boys to-
threaten parents or masters
what we-have-begun well,
we-should-finish well
you will-never regret in-
dustry; you-will-repent
of-pride and folly
he-regretted and was-ashamed
of-his luxury
remember, O-citizens, that il-
lustrious man
I have-liked often to-sleep
under the shade of-a-
beech |
|---|--|

§ 87.] The Conjunctive Mood.

The Indicative Mood declares action happening in Time. The Conjunctive Mood expresses action conceived by the mind in Time.

The Conjunctive Mood in a principal Sentence is called Pure Conjunctive; in a dependent Sentence it is called Subjunctive: as,

Pure Conjunctive.		Subjunctive.
loquērer	si	vellem
<i>I-would-speak</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>I-wished</i>

§ 88.] Tenses of the Conjunctive.

The Conjunctive Mood has four Tense-forms in each Voice :

1. Present (which belongs also to the Simple Future).
2. Imperfect.
3. Perfect (which belongs also to the Future Perfect).
4. Pluperfect.

§ 89.] A. Regular Verbs.

Conjunctive Mood, Active.

PRESENT.

	Singular.				Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Am-	em	es	et		ēmus	ētis	ent
Mon-	eam	eas	eat		eāmus	eātis	eant
Reg-	am	as	at		āmus	ātis	ant
Aud-	iam	ias	iat		iāmus	iātis	iant

IMPERFECT.

Amā-	{	rem	res	ret		rēmus	rētis	rent
Monē-								
Regē-								
Audī								

PERFECT.

Amāv-	{	ērim	ēris	ērit		ērīmus	ērītis	ērīnt
Monu-								
Rex-								
Audiv-								

PLUPERFECT.

Amāv-	{	issem	isses	isset		issēmus	issētis	issent
Monu-								
Rex-								
Audīv-								

Conjunctive Mood, Passive.

PRESENT.

	Singular.				Plural.		
	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Am-	er	ē-ris (re)	ētur		ēmur	emīni	entur
Mōn-	ear	eā-ris (re)	eātur		eāmur	eāmīni	eantur
Reg-	ar	ā-ris (re)	ātur		āmur	amīni	antur
Aud-	iar	iā-ris (re)	iātur		iāmur	iamīni	iantur

IMPERFECT.

Amā-	{	rer	{ rēris or rēre	}	rētur		rēmur	remīni	rentur
Monē-									
Regē-									
Audī-									

PERFECT.

Amāt-	{	us	us	us		i	i	i
Monīt-								
Rect-								
Audīt-								
		sim	sis	sit		simus	sitis	sint

PLUPERFECT.

Amāt-	{	us	us	us		i	i	i
Monīt-								
Rect-								
Audīt-								
		essem	esses	esset		essēmus	essētis	essent

§ 90.] *B. Irregular Verbs : sum, possum, etc.*
Conjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

		Singular.			Plural.		
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
		Sim	sis	sit	simus	sitis	sint
Poss-	}						
Vel-							
Nol-		im	is	it	imus	itis	int
Mal-	}						
Fer-							
Fī-		am	as	at	āmus	ātis	ant
E-	}						

IMPERFECT.

Ess-	}						
Poss-							
Vell-							
Noll-							
Mal-		em	es	et	emus	etis	ent
Ferr-							
Fīer-							
Ir-							

NOTE 1.—The Perfect and Pluperfect Conjunctive of the Active Verbs are formed regularly from the Perfect Stems, fu-, potu-, volu-, nolu-, malu-, tul-, iv-. The Passive forms of *fio* are regular from fact-, the Supine-stem of *facio*.

NOTE 2.—Fero in the Passive has Present *ferar*, etc., Imperfect, *ferrer*, etc. Perfect, *latus sim*, etc.

EXERCISES.

Say any Regular or Irregular Verb through the Conjunctive Tenses, in one or both Voices.

§ 91.] The Conjunctive Mood is variously rendered in English, according to the sense required in each place.

When Pure it requires the use of English Auxiliary Verbs, *should, would, may, might*, etc. When Subjunctive, it sometimes requires an Auxiliary Verb in English, but oftener it must be translated by the English Indicative.

The Subjunctive is usually introduced by a Conjunction, a Relative, or a dependent Interrogative Word. But this word sometimes is omitted.

§ 92.] Word-List.

I. Words which always introduce a Subjunctive :

(1) CONSECUTIVE :

ut, *so that*
quin, *but that*

(2) FINAL :

ut, *in order that*
ne, *lest, that . . . not*
utinam, *O that*
quominus, *but that*

(3) CAUSAL :

quum, *since*

(4) CONDITIONAL :

dum
modo
dummōdo } *provided that*

(5) CONCESSIVE :

licet
quamvis
ut } *although*

(6) COMPARATIVE :

tanquam
velut, ceu
quasi, etc. } *as if*

Add to these :

- (a) Qui with its Particles (ubi, unde, etc.), when it means *such that, in order that, since, or although*.
 (b) Interrogative Pronouns and Particles in Dependent Construction (Interrogatio Obliqua).

II. Conjunctions which, by general rule, take the Indicative :

(1) CAUSAL :

quod, quia, *because*
 quoniam, *since*
 quandoquidem, *since*
 siquidem, *inasmuch as*

quoties, *as often as*
 simul, *as soon as*
 post-quam, *after that*
 dum }
 donec } *whilst, as long as*
 quoad }

(2) TEMPORAL :

quando } *when*
 ubi }
 ut, *when, since*

(3) CONCESSIVE :

quanquam, *although*
 utut, *however*

III. Conjunctions which take Indicative or Subjunctive, according to the sense required.

(1) TEMPORAL :

quum, *when*
 dum, donec, quoad, *until*
 ante-quam } *before that*
 prius-quam }

(2) CONDITIONAL AND CONCESSIVE :

si, *if*
 nisi, *unless*
 etsi, *although*

NOTE 1.—The Present, the Futures, and the definite Perfect called Present Past (amāvi, *I have loved*) are Primary Tenses : the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and indefinite Perfect (amāvi, *I loved*) Historic Tenses.

NOTE 2.—The Rule for the Consecution of Tenses is, that Primary Tenses are subordinated to Primary, Historic to Historic.

Examples appear in § 94. § 95.

§ 93.] Examples of the Pure Conjunctive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) quaerat quispiam . . .
<i>some one may ask . . .</i>
mirum fortasse videātur
<i>perhaps it may seem won-
 derful</i> | pace tua dixērim
<i>I would say with your leave</i>
hoc pro certo affirmavērim
<i>this I can certainly aver</i> |
| (2) velim tecum esse
<i>I should wish to be with you</i>
nollem id factum
<i>I could wish it had not
 happened</i> | credēres victos
<i>you would have supposed them
 vanquished</i>
nihil timuissem
<i>I should have had no fear</i> |
| (3) age dicat
<i>well, he may speak</i>
fuerit sapiens
<i>suppose he were wise</i> | ne fuerit sapiens
<i>suppose he were not wise</i>
fuisset mortuus
<i>grant he had been dead</i> |
| (4) valēant cives mei !
<i>may my countrymen flourish !</i>
vivat regina nostra
<i>long live our queen</i> | ne vivam si aliter loquor ac
sentio !
<i>may I not live, if I speak other
 than I think !</i> |
| (5) quid faciam ?
<i>what can I do ?</i>
<i>what must I do ?</i> | quid facērem ?
<i>what could (should) I do ?</i>
<i>what should I have done ?</i> |
| (6) imitēmur bonos
<i>let us imitate the good</i>
<i>we should imitate the good</i> | desīnant furēre
<i>let them cease to rave</i>
<i>they should cease to rave</i> |

§ 94.] Examples of the Subjunctive.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) accīdit ut aegrōtem
<i>it happens that I am sick</i>
fiēbat ut aegrotārem
<i>it fell out that I was sick</i>
opus est ut eas }
oportet eas }
<i>it behoves you to go</i> | opus erat ut ires }
oportuit ires }
<i>it behoved you to go</i>
metuo ne eas
<i>I fear you will go</i>
metuēbam ne ires
<i>I feared you would go</i> |
|---|--|

metuo ut eas
I fear you will not go
 metuēbam ut ires
I feared you would not go
 cura ut eas }
 fac eas }
mind you go

- 10) sine eāmus
suffer us to go
 oro ut eas
I beg that you go
 oravi ut ires
I begged you would go
 utīnam eas!
O that you may go!
 utīnam ires!
O that you would go!
 utīnam ne ivisses!
O that you had not gone!
 scio cur veniat
I know why he comes
 scio cur venērit
I know why he came
 sciebam cur venīret
I knew why he came
 sciebam cur venisset
I knew why he had come
 non tam amens est ut eat
he is not so mad as to go
- 20) non tam amens fuit ut iret
he was not so mad as to go
 edo ut vivam
I eat that I may live
 vivebant ut edērent
they lived that they might eat
 quae quum ita sint, ibo
since this is the case, I will go
 quae quum ita essent, ivi
since this was the case, I went

- aegrotābam quum irem
I was ill when I went
 convalui quum ivissem
I got well when I had gone
 exspecta dum redeam
wait till I return
 nusquam ibo antequam redeat
I will go nowhere before he re-
turns
- 30) quamvis peccasset, carus fuit
though he had sinned, he was
dear
 obtundis tanquam surdus sim
you stun me, as though I were
deaf
 obtundebas quasi surdus essem
you stunned me, as if I was deaf
 emo libros quos legam
I buy books to read
 emi libros quos legērem
I bought books to read
 non is sum qui te desēram
I am not one to forsake you
 non is fuit qui me deserēret
he was not one to forsake me
 quis est quin fleat aliquando?
who is there that weeps not
sometimes?
 nemo fuit quin fleret
there was no one but wept
 nihil dubito quin gaudeant
I have no doubt they rejoice
- 40) non dubitabam quin gaudērent
I had no doubt they rejoiced
 nihil obstat quominus eam
nothing hinders me from going
 per me stetit quominus ires
I was the cause of your not
going

vetitus est ne iret
he was forbidden to go

dubito an verum sit
I doubt if it be true

dubitabam verum esset necne
I doubted if it were true or not
 nescio an verum sit
I rather think it is true

ais te quum redeam adfutūrum
you say you will be present when
I return

ait se quum rediērim adfutūrum
he says he will be present when
I have returned

aiebant se quum rediissem
 adfōre
they said they would be present
when I had returned

50) nego quicquam esse utīle,
 quod non sit honestum
I say that nothing is expedi-
ent, which is not morally right

Themistōcles noctu ambula-
 bat, quod somnum capere
 non posset

Themistocles used to walk by
night, because (he said) he
could not sleep

§ 95.] Pure Conjunctive followed by Subjunctive.

velim rescribas
I should wish you to write back
 vellem adesses
I could wish you were here

nollem accidisset
I could wish it had not happened
 quidvis potius patērer quam
 mentīrer
I would suffer anything rather
than tell a falsehood

praestes quod recepēris
you must perform what you have
undertaken

praestāret quod recepisset
he should perform what he had
undertaken

eam si jubeas
 iverim si jubeas
 eam si jussēris
 iverim si jussēris
I shall go if you bid me

irem si jubēres
I would go if you bade me

ivissem si jussisses
I would have gone, had you
told me

10) eant quo velint
let them go where they will

irent quo vellent
they might go whither they
would

Exercises on the Conjunctive Mood are deferred to the
 Third Course.

§ 96.] Rules for the Gender of Substantives.

A. GENDER AS SHOWN BY MEANING.

I. MASCULINE.

All	{ males people months winds	most	{ mountains rivers
-----	--------------------------------------	------	-----------------------

II. FEMININE.

All	{ females islands	most	{ countries towns trees
-----	----------------------	------	-------------------------------

NOTE.—Undeclined Nouns are Neuter.

III. COMMON.

(1) Words signifying what may be either male or female: as,

DECLENSION III.

CONS.-NOUNS.—*like judex, c.*
 auctor, *author*, auctōr-
 comes, *companion*, comit-
 conjux, *husband or wife*, conjūg-
 custos, *guardian*, custōd-
 dux, *guide, leader*, dūc-

I-NOUNS.—*like ovis.*

civis, *citizen*, cīv-
 hostis, *enemy*, host-
 testis, *witness*, test-
 vates, *seer*, vāt-

exsul, *exile*, exsūl-
 heres, *heir*, herēd-
 index, *informer*, indic-
 interpres, *interpreter*, interpret-
 obses, *hostage*, obsīd-
 sacerdos, *priest or priestess*, sa-
 cerdōt-

like dens.

adolescens, *young person*, ado-
 lescent-
 infans, *infant*, infant-
 parens, *parent*, parent-

(2) Names of some animals.

dama 1, *deer*
 talpa 1, *mole*
 bos 3, *ox or cow*, bōv-
 canis 3, *dog*, cān-

grus 3, *crane*, gru-
 tigris 3, *tiger*, tigrīd- or tigr-
 serpens 3, *serpent*, serpent-

B. GENDER AS SHOWN BY ENDING.

I. In Declensions 1 and 5 the words are Feminine, except male names. But Dies S. is Common, Pl. Masculine.

II. In Declensions 2 and 4 words in -us are Masculine, except those under Rule A. II., and these Fem. words, humus 2, *ground*, acus 4, *needle*, domus 4, *house*, manus 4, *hand*, porticus 4, *porch*, tribus 4, *tribe*, Idūs, *Ides*, P.

NOTE.—Pelāgus, *sea*, virus, *poison*, are Neuter, and have Acc. and Voc. the same as Nom. Vulgus, *common people*, is Masculine or Neuter, and has -um or -us in Acc. These three Nouns are Singular only.

All words in um, u, are Neuter.

III. In Declension 3 :

(1) Masculine endings are

o ōn- ōs ōr-

or ōr- er

es in Consonant-Nouns (imparisyllable).

Feminine Exceptions :

(a) io iōn- do dīn- go gīn-	But names of visible things in -io are Masculine, as papilio, <i>butterfly</i> ; also cardo, <i>hinge</i> , ordo, <i>order</i> ; margo, <i>margin</i> , is Common.
-----------------------------------	--

(b) merces, <i>hire</i> , pay, mercēd- quies, <i>rest</i> , quiet- segēs, <i>corn-crop</i> , segēt- And a few more.	(c) linter, <i>boat</i> , lintr- rarely Masculine.
--	---

Neuter Exceptions :

(a) cadāver, <i>carcase</i> , cadavēr- iter, <i>journey</i> , itinēr- papāver, <i>poppy</i> , papavēr- acēr, <i>maple</i>	silēr, <i>withy</i> vēr, <i>spring</i> , vēr- (b) ōs, <i>mouth</i> , face, ōr- ōs, <i>bone</i> , oss-
--	--

(2) Feminine endings are:

x	aus
ūs āt-	is
ōs ōt-	es in I-nouns (parisyllable)
ūs ūt- ūd- ūd-	s after a Consonant

Masculine Exceptions:

(a) cortex, <i>bark</i> , cortic- calix, <i>cup</i> , calic- culex, <i>gnat</i> , culic- grex, <i>flock</i> , grēg-	rex, <i>king</i> , rēg- vertex, <i>summit</i> , vertic- vortex, <i>eddy</i> , vortic- And a few more.
like iudex.	crinis, <i>hair</i> orbis, <i>circle</i>
(b) cinis, <i>ashes</i> , cinēr- lapis, <i>stone</i> , lapīd- pulvis, <i>dust</i> , pulvēr- sanguis, <i>blood</i> , sanguin-	ensis, <i>sword</i> panis, <i>bread</i> finis, <i>end</i> piscis, <i>fish</i> ignis, <i>fire</i> unguis, <i>nail</i> , claw mensis, <i>month</i> vermis, <i>worm</i> And a few more.
like ovis.	
amnis, <i>river</i> axis, <i>axle</i> anguis, <i>snake</i> collis, <i>hill</i>	NOTE.—cinis, finis, are occasion- ally Feminine.
(c) dens, <i>tooth</i> , dent- fons, <i>fountain</i> , font-	mons, <i>mountain</i> , mont- pons, <i>bridge</i> , pont- And a few more.

(3) Neuter endings are

a, e, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us (ēr-, ōr-, ūr-), or (ōr- ord-).

Exceptions:

a. MASCULINE.

(a) sol, <i>sun</i> , sōl- sal, <i>salt</i> , sāl-	(c) pecten, <i>comb</i> , pectin- delphin, <i>dolphin</i> , delphīn-
(b) fur, <i>thief</i> , fūr- turtur, <i>turtle-dove</i> , turtūr- vultur, <i>vulture</i> , vultūr-	(d) lepus, <i>hare</i> , lepōr- mus, <i>mouse</i> , mūr- b. FEMININE. (a) tellūs, <i>land</i> , earth, tellūr- (b) arbor, <i>tree</i> , arbōr-

§ 97.] ‘Steps to Latin’ (First Course), compared with the ‘Public School Latin Primer.’

NOTE.—The figures generally refer to §; but with p., to page.

STEPS.	PRIMER.	STEPS.	PRIMER.
Cases . .	. § 14	§ 23 . .	. § 88. 92
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Genders . .	. 15	25 . .	. 124
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Quantities . .	. 6	28 . .	. 46
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2 . .	. 19	30 . .	. 45. 141
3 . .	. 20–22	31 . .	. 45. p. 147
4 . .	. 23	32 . .	. 50
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12 . .	p. 129	42 . .	. 97
13 . .	. 38	43 . .	. 100
14 . .	9. 12. 89	44 . .	. 101
15 . .	. 9. 90	45 . .	. 102
16 . .	. 34	46 . .	. 103
17 . .	. 126	47 . .	. 98. 99
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21 . .	. 87. 93	50–52 . .	. 55. etc. 63
22 . .	. 87 88	54 . .	. 104

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STEPS.	PRIMER.	STEPS.	PRIMER.
§ 55. 56	§ 105-109	§ 82 .	§ 79. 80
57. 58	. 110-125	83 .	{ 75. 129. 134.
59 .	. 126-131		{ 144.157.p.148
60. 61	. 132-136	84 .	. 74
62-67	. 51. etc.	85 .	. 143
68 .	. 81	86 .	. 145. etc.
69 .	78-80	87 .	. 65. 66
71 .	. 140. p. 140	88 .	. 43
72 .	. 94. p. 142	89 .	. 51. etc.
73 .	. 145. p. 141	90 .	. 80
75. 76	. 91	91 .	. 65. 66
77 .	p.126	92 .	. 149-155
78 .	p.145	93-95	p. 141-145
80. 81	. 47. p. 72	96 .	. 26-31

HELP-NOTES FOR LEARNERS.

FIRST COURSE.

Preface.

What is the difference between English and Latin as to the Letters of the Alphabet?

Latin has the same Letters as English, except W. Latin has the same Vowels as English: a, e, i, o, u, y. Latin has the same Consonants as English, except W. English has many Diphthongs, Latin only three commonly used, ae, oe, au; and three seldom used, eu, ei, ui. Latin is usually spelt and read in England like English. But the Romans spoke it differently. See Part II. p. 1.

What is the difference between English and Latin as to the Parts of Speech or Words?

English has nine Parts of Speech: Noun Substantive, Noun Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, which are declined; Article, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection, which are undeclined. Latin has no Article, but it has the other eight Parts. The English Substantive has only two forms of Case, one for the Possessive (as *Caesar's*), one for other relations (as *Caesar*); Latin has six. English Nouns have two Numbers and three Genders; Latin have the same, but, while in English the Masculine Gender is for Males only, and the Feminine for Females, all other words being Neuter, it is not so in Latin. Hence the Latin Declensions are very different from the English; the former using case-endings where English generally puts Prepositions before a Noun; as *mensae, of a table, to a table, for a table*, etc.

What, then, is Case?

Case is the way of changing the endings of words, so as to show their relation to other words.

§ 1, § 2.

*What is the Ending of the Nominative in the First Declension? Usually a.
What is the Gender? Usually Feminine.*

After declining mensa, gloria, tenebrae, decline the other Examples. The Master will tell you whether to render the English with one of the Articles *a (an), the*; or without Article. Words followed by S. are to be declined in the Singular only; Words followed by P. in the Plural only.

What are the Endings of the Nominatives in the Second Declension? Which Ending is only Masculine? Which is rarely Feminine? Which is Neuter? What is the difference between the manner of declining puer and magister?

After declining dominus, puer, magister, bellum, decline the Examples as directed above.

§ 3.

Consonant-Nouns in the Third Declension are those which have a Consonant before -um in Gen. Plur. I-Nouns are those which have I before -um. The Nom. Sing. has numerous endings (a, c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, x). Observe that the Voc. Case is always like the Nom., and so is the Accus. in Neuter Nouns. The crude forms aetat-, leon-, etc., are given to stand before the Endings -em, -is, -i, etc.

After declining judex, etc., decline the Examples with attention to these directions.

§ 4, § 5.

What are the Endings and Genders in the Fourth Declension? What in the Fifth?

Decline gradus, genu, dies, and the Examples. But observe that artus, as well as some other words, has Dat., Abl., Plur. in -ubus, not -ibus. All words of Decl. 5, except dies and its compounds, are Fem., and very few are declined in the Plural. Only dies, res, have Gen., Dat., Abl. Plural.

§ 9.

(Rule for Comparison.) Change -i or -is of the Genitive into -ior for Comparative, -issimus for Superlative. But if the Nom. end in -er, add -rimus to it for Superlative. And in facilis, similis, and a few more, change -is into limus for Superlative.

§ 11, § 13 (+) (8).

(Uterque, utervis, uterlibet, etc.) -que, -vis, -libet, -dem, -nam, etc., are called Suffixes, and are added on to the Declension.

§ 14.

(Mensa magna.) As to the order of words in Latin, see Part II. p. 3.

§ 23.

A. You have now learned what are called the first three Concords, namely:

- (1) Agreement of Verb with its Nominative (or Subject), § 22.
- (2) Agreement of Adjective (or Attribute) with its Noun, § 14.
- (3) Agreement of Substantive (or Apposite) with its Noun, § 15.

These Rules supply the elements of a Simple Sentence, such as any of the following, in which the Subject is what is spoken of; the Predicate is what is said of the Subject; a Copula or Copulative Verb is a Verb incompletely predicating; the Complement is an Attribute or Apposite completing predication.

Subj.	Predic.	Subj.	Predic.	
			Cop.	Compl.
ego	moneo	tu	es	monitor
<i>I</i>	<i>advise</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>art</i>	<i>adviser</i>
lex	monet	vos	estis	attenti
<i>the law</i>	<i>advises</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>attentive</i>

Concerning Copulative Verbs (of which sum is the chief), see § 49, note, and § 48; also Part II. pp. 72, 91.

B. Ellipsis is the omission of something which the mind easily supplies. If we say: 'The good die first,' the mind supplies 'human beings' to the word 'good.' If we say: 'I have all I want;' the mind supplies 'things' to the word 'all.' Thus Pronoun Subjects are generally left out in Latin, because the ending of the Verb enables the mind to supply the Person, as, in Cæsar's famous despatch:

veni, vidi, vici.
I came, I saw, I conquered

—where we have three Verbs, each of which is a simple sentence, the subject ego being understood. Another frequent Ellipsis is that of the Copulative Verb 'to be,' which the mind readily supplies, as '*how happy they,*' for '*how happy are they.*' So in Latin: '*rari quippe boni,*' '*seeing that the good are few;*' '*omnia praeclara rara,*' '*all excellent things are rare.*' Again in the former of the two last sentences we find the very common Ellipsis of the Noun homo, *man*—'*boni (homines sunt) rari.*' In the latter, we find the Neuter Plural Latin Adjective used substantively, which we render in English by supplying 'things'—'*omnia praeclara,*' '*all excellent things.*' So, *ea,* '*those things;*' *multa,* '*many things;*' '*femina est mutabile,*' '*woman is a-changeable-thing.*'

§ 23 (2).

A Noun-term means a Substantive or what may stand for a Substantive.

1.	ego	et	tu	stamus	solī.
2.	ego	et	illa	sedemus	solī.
3.	tu	et	ille	sedetis	solī.
4.	ille	et	Julia	sedent	solī.

These examples show that if, in a Composite Subject (that is, a Subject consisting of two or more Noun-terms) the First Person is one of the Noun-terms (1, 2) the Verb will be of the First Person Plural. But if the Second Person is one of the Noun-terms without the First (3), the Verb will be of the Second Person Plural. Also (2, 4), that if Masc. and Fem. Persons are in the Composite Subject, the Attribute will be Masculine.

sol,	luna, et astra	sunt	mirabilia.
<i>the sun,</i>	<i>moon, and stars</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>marvellous.</i>

This example shows that a Neuter Plural Attribute may be used when the Composite Subject contains Noun-terms of different genders, none being Personal names or Pronouns. Other exceptions to the rule for a Composite Subject will be found in the course of reading.

§ 23, L. 17.

(Haud ulli.) The Pronoun *quisquam* and its Adjective *ullus* are only used with a negative or dubitative Particle (*non, haud, ne, quin, quominus, si, etc.*).

§ 24, A.

(*Haec est pulchra puella; hoc est facile opus.*) These Examples show, that, if an Adjective Pronoun stand in the place of Subject, and the Substantive as Complement, Agreement by the Second Concord remains the same. Evidently, '*haec est pulchra puella*' is the same as if it were written '*haec puella est pulchra.*' In the sentence '*ea est pulchra,*' *ea* agrees with a female understood (*femina* or *puella*), and is therefore Fem. In '*nos tristissimae sumus,*' the Gender of the Complement implies that they who speak (*nos*) are females. But in '*nos tristissimi sumus,*' the Gender does not show whether the speakers are Males only, or Males and Females.

§ 28.

The Verb is 'the word' (*verbum*) which effects Predication. It has an Infinite Part (not limited by Mood and Person), which contains an Infinitive, Gerunds, Supines, and Participles; and a Finite Part, having three moods, Indicative, Conjunctive, and Imperative.

Verbs are also conjugated by Voices (Active and Passive), and by Tenses, Present, Past, and Future. The Tenses have two Numbers, and three Persons in each Number. See § 32.

§ 40.

A Transitive Verb (transit ad Objectum) is one which by its meaning suggests an Object on which it acts, as, *nutrio*, *I nourish* (somebody or something). It has a full Passive, if not Deponent. An Intransitive Verb is one which suggests no such meaning, as, *sto*, *I stand*. It has no Passive, unless Impersonally used. Some Intransitive Verbs take an Accusative of their own operation, called Cognate. See § 42. Some Verbs of emotion take an Accusative of that which excites the emotion, as *flere mortem filii*, *to weep for a son's death*.

§ 43.

In describing any case, the leading use is chosen: but, in the freedom and variety of language, most of the cases stray beyond the limits of a single use. Thus the normal use of the Accusative is as Object of a Transitive Verb: but it is also used, especially with Prepositions, as a Case of Circumstance. This free variation is most conspicuous in the Genitive Case.

§ 47.

The Verbs (1) are called Quem-quid Verbs, because they teach, ask, etc., somebody (quem), something (quid). The Verbs (2) are called Quid-qualle Verbs, because they make, call, think, etc., something (quid), of some kind (qualle). In the latter instance the term quid includes quem, as the term 'thing' includes person.

§ 55.

The Dative is the Case of the Recipient or Remoter Object. The word *vicinus*, *near*, suggests something *to which* one is near; the word *trado*, *deliver*, suggests somebody *to whom* one delivers, as well as something which one delivers. Such words are called Trajjective or Cui-words, and the Dative they take is that of the Objective Recipient (or Remoter Object). If (like *trado*) they take a Nearer Object also (*tradere cui quid*), they are called Cui-quid (that is, Trajjective-Transitive) Verbs. But a Dative (for whom or which) may be joined to very many words, which do not by their meaning suggest it: as, *dives sibi*, *pauper amicis*, *rich for himself*, *poor for his friends*; *tibi aras*, *tibi seris*, *you plough for yourself*, *you sow for yourself*. This has been called *Dativus Commodi et Incommodi*. Here must be subjoined the peculiar but common idiom by which the Dative (of a purpose) is used as a Complement, generally with another Dative of the Recipient: as, *hoc melli est*, *cordi est mihi*, *cui bono est?* etc. See § 56, H.

§ 56.

The English Preposition chiefly used in translating the Latin Dative, is 'to.' 'For' is to be used in A. 20, C. 10, F. 7, H. 1 2 3 4. 'From' in A. 11, D. 5, G. 15. 'With' in D. 3 6, G. 8. 'By' in A. 6 7. 'Against' in A. 18. No Preposition in A. 9 13 14 17, B. 6 7, F. 1 2 4 8 10, G. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14: H. 6 7. The Double Dative occurs A. 16, H. 8 9 10, that of the Complement being rendered without Preposition.

§ 57, § 58.

The Ablative Case, like an Adverb, generally qualifies a Verb or Adjective, sometimes a Substantive. It expresses Cause, Instrument, Manner, Condition, Quality, Measure, Price, Matter, Time, Place, Origin, etc., and is joined also to several Prepositions.

The English Prepositions used in rendering the Ablative in these Examples, are: 'With,' A. 1 2 4 11, B. 1 2 6 9 10 11. 'By,' A. 3, B. 3 8, C. 3. 'Of,' A. 6, 13, B. 7, D. 3 4. 'In,' A. 10 12 15 16, B. 4 5, C. 2 4, D. 8. 'At,' A. 18, C. 1, D. 1. 'For,' A. 8. 'From,' A. 14 17, B. 12, C. 5 6. 'On,' D. 7. 'Than,' A. 19 20. C. 7. No Preposition, A. 9, D. 5 6.

§ 60.

The Genitive after Verbs and Adjectives is called the Objective Genitive. The uses of the Genitive are 1. Possessive (§ 17). 2. Qualitative (§ 61. B. 3 5 6 7 8). 3. Distributive (with Partitive Words, § 26, 27). 4. Objective (§ 61. A.). In the two Examples § 61, B. 1 2, the Possessive (or Subjective) Genitives (*hominum, Juliae*), and the Objective (*mortis, nostri*) depend on the same Noun (*timor, amor*). The Genitive is generally rendered by the English Preposition 'of;' but the Possessive Gen. may be rendered by the English Possessive Case, as (B.) 1. With some Verbs it is rendered without a Preposition.

§ 71.

As the Translations into Latin become more difficult, the learner will find the following Cautions useful.

A. Forms of expression in which one language disagrees with others are called *Idioms*. Thus it is an idiom of English and most other modern languages to say, *the city of Clypea, the town of Tarquinii*; but in Greek and Latin this is expressed by apposition: *urbs Clypea, oppidum Tarquinii*. Remember then—(CAUTION I.): Translation is not the literal rendering of all the words of one language into all the corresponding words of another, but the rendering of the idioms of the one into the corresponding idioms of the other. Literal translation is often wrong; generally *bald*. Good translation is *idiomatical*. Thus, *Ex aperto* (*bald*), *from the open*; (*idiomatical*) *openly*.

B. The words *am, art, is, is, are, was, wast, wert, were, have, hast, had, shall, will, may, might, would, should, be, been, let, etc.*, are commonly used as *auxiliary* to other Verbs in English. Remember then (CAUTION II.): When you meet with any of these little words, see if they are joined in sense with another Verb or with a Participle; as, in that case, they are generally *auxiliary*, and are translated by the forms which appear under the Conjugation of Verbs: as, *the battle had-been-renewed*, *proelium redintegratum erat*; *will-have-gone-forth*, *processerit*; *thou wast engaging*, *confligebas*; *they would-not-have-been-wanting*, *non defuissent, etc., etc.* But *may, might*, signifying *permission*, are rendered by *licet, licuit, etc.*; and when they signify *possibility*, by *possum, potest fieri ut, etc.*: as, *you may go*, *licet tibi ire, or licet eas*; *they might have gone*, *licuit iis ire*; *he may come*, *potest venire, or fieri potest ut veniat*; *he might have been unwilling*, *fieri potuit ut nollet*.

C. One of the chief difficulties to beginners is the Latin rendering of the English word 'that.' Remember (CAUTION III.): that in these Exercises when 'that' is in brackets, or joined to the next word, it is not to be rendered into Latin, but is only the sign of the Oblique Infinitive Construction.

D. Cautions in the rendering of English Prepositions.

(To.) *To*, in English, is often the sign of the Dative Case: as, *loquor tibi, I speak to you*; *proximus es mihi, you are next to me*. After Verbs of motion, *to* is generally rendered by the Preposition *ad* or *in*: as, *ibo ad patrem, I will go to my father*; *ibo in Italiam, I will go to Italy*; but before the name of a town the Preposition is commonly left out: as, *ibo Romam, I will go to Rome*.

To, before a Verb, is generally the sign of an Infinitive, as, *they began to fly, fugere coeperunt*; but after Verbs of motion, it may be the sign of the Supine in *um*: as, *we are come to fight, pugnatum venimus*; or it is rendered by *ad* with the Gerund, as, *we are born to act, nati sumus ad agendum*. Sometimes it is rendered by *ut* or *qui* with Subjunctive.

(Of.) *Of* is generally the sign of a Genitive Case: as, *rex Romanorum, king of the Romans*; *amans pacis, fond of peace*; *nonnulli militum, some of the soldiers*. Sometimes it is the sign of an Ablative, as with *dignus, indignus*, and when the Ablative expresses quality: as, *vir nullâ fide, a man of no honour*. After Numerals, Partitive words, Comparatives, and Superlatives, it is sometimes expressed by *de, e, ex*: as, *pauci ex militibus, a few of the soldiers*. When *of*, with the name of a place, follows the name of a person, an Adjective must be used: as, *Epaminondas of Thebes, Epaminondas Thebanus*. *Of*, when it means *concerning*, is generally expressed by *de*: as, *de te loquitur, he speaks of you*.

(At.) *At* is often rendered by *ad* or *apud*: as, *ad fores templi, at the door of*

the temple; apud *Cromeram fluvium*, at *the river Cremera*; apud *me*, at *my house*. *At*, followed by the name of a town, is a sign of the Locative Case, which if the Noun is of the 1st and 2nd Declension Singular is in *ae* or *i*: *as*, *Romae*, at *Rome*; *Ephesi*, at *Ephesus* (so *domi*, at *home*); but of the Ablative Case, if the Noun is of the plural number, or of the 3rd Declension: *as*, *Athenis*, at *Athens*; *Tibure*, at *Tibur*. *At* followed by a Noun of Time, is a sign of the Ablative Case: *as*, *meridie*, at *noon*.

(About.) *About* (near to), if followed by a Noun of Time, is generally expressed by *sub*: *as*, *sub occasum solis*, about *sunset*; if followed by a Noun of Number, by *circa*, *circiter*: *as*, *circa mille pedes*, about *a thousand feet*. *About* (around) is expressed by *circum* or *circa*: *as*, *circum insulam*, about *the island*. *About* (concerning) is expressed by *de*: *as*, *de Priamo*, about *Priam*.

(In.) *In* is generally expressed by *in*: *as*, *in urbe*, in *the city*. Sometimes it is the sign of the Ablative Case: *as urbe totā*, in *all the city*; *multis modis*, in *many ways*. *In* before an author's name is expressed by *apud*: *as*, *apud Horatium*, in *Horace*.

(By.) *By* is often the sign of an Ablative Case: *as*, *genere Romanus*, by *descent a Roman*. Before the name of a person (agent) it has the Preposition *a*, *ab*; *as*, *a patre moneor*, *I am advised by my father*. *By* (beside), is expressed by the Prepositions *prope*, *ad*, *juxta*, *apud*: *as*, *prope (ad) fluvium*, by *the river*. Sometimes *by* requires *per*: *as*, *per deos*, by *the gods*.

(With.) *With* is generally the sign of an Ablative Case: *as*, *pallidus irā*, *pale with anger*; but if it means *together with*, it is expressed by *cum*: *as*, *cum militibus*, *with soldiers*. Sometimes by *apud*: *as*, *apud Pansam eram*, *I was staying with Pansa*.

(Without.) *Without* (apart from), is expressed by *sine* or *absque*: *as*, *sine virtute*, without *virtue*. *Without* (outside of), by *extra*: *as*, *extra urbem*, without *the city*.

(From.) *From* is often the sign of an Ablative of Separation: *as*, *venio Romā*, *I come from Rome*; also, sometimes, when it means *by reason of*: *as*, *horridus luctu*, *haggard from sorrow*; but in this sense it is often expressed by the Prepositions *prae*, *ob*, *propter*: *as*, *prae timore (ob timorem, propter timorem) tacuit*, *he was silent from fear*. But *from* is most usually rendered by *a*, *ab*: *as*, *ab initio*, from *the beginning*.

(For.) *For* is often the sign of a Dative Case: *as*, *discimus vitae*, *we learn for life*; sometimes (= by reason of) an Ablative: *as*, *insignis virtute*, *distinguished for virtue*; in this meaning it may also be rendered by the Prepositions *prae*, *ob*, *propter* (see. 15). *For* (*instead of*, or *in behalf of*) is expressed by *pro*: *as*, *pro consule*, for *a consul*; *pro patriā*, for *our country*.

